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PRAVDA Publishes Speeches by Congress Delegates

Moscow Subway Worker

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Second Edition p 7

["Speech by Hero of Socialist Labor Comrade A.S. Sukhanov, leader of a team of tunnelers at the Mosmetrostroy's No 8 Administration" (*PRAVDA* headline) delivered at 28 February morning session of 27th CPSU Congress]

[Text] Comrades: Everyone who knows what collective labor really is, rather than by hearsay, will be very familiar with the good feeling of comradeship. It arises whenever people are led on by a common goal, whenever really like-minded people are working together. That feeling of militant worker unity does not desert me in this hall, where the representatives of our entire party, a party of likeminded Communists, are assembled. (applause)

The CPSU Central Committee's Political Report, delivered by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, has made an indelible impression on us all. Clarity and sober calculation, coupled with high-spiritedness and forward thinking, link that document with the hopes and plans of everyone. The whole congress atmosphere and its frank, worker's stance on the main questions of life demonstrate the party's determination to drastically turn matters toward the better and to economically and ideologically ensure the course of speeding up social development.

This policy of our dear party, a policy of peace and creation, is approved and unreservedly supported by the working class, as it is by the entire Soviet people! (applause)

Honest, conscientious work by everyone in his assigned area and a sense of responsibility for his own work is the only way to achieve what is planned. Let us be frank, it was the party Central Committee April Plenum which made us face up to this Leninist norm of life.

Moscow's Communists, like Communists throughout the country, in their precongress discussion of the draft new edition of the CPSU Program and the changes to the statutes expressed the firm conviction that the success of the outlined socioeconomic changes in the country's development is inconceivable without the most stringent exactingness in all things. Eager and purposeful Bolshevist-style discussion about the need be to be exacting toward party and economic cadres at all levels took place at the Moscow city party conference. The capital's Communists are drawing a serious lesson from the past, the need to always be equal to one's duty and to fight for Muscovites' honor and dignity by deeds rather than by words alone.

I, as a worker and party member, am firmly convinced that living up to the party's demands today means constantly nurturing in ourselves and in other people a sense of responsibility for the task in hand and our conduct in everyday life. The work of our section's party group, the team council, and, of course, my own work as team leader are directed toward that end today.

Our team has a good reputation — we completed last year's plan by 7 November and receive good or excellent ratings for all our work.

The changes for the better taking place in labor collectives are being felt in the team and at the workplace more than ever before. The party's demand that the center of educational work be transferred to the primary labor link — the team, where material prosperity is actually generated — is helping to accelerate these changes. Previously, it must be confessed, we gave all our attention to purely production questions and turned a blind eye to people's errors in everyday life. The party's decisions aimed at stepping up the struggle for good discipline and overcoming drunkenness have prompted us to reassess our work with people and to be more exacting in the demands we make on ourselves, with the consequences that the matter has made a turn for the better and the mood in the collective is different.

However, my comrades and I are not on the whole really satisfied with the state of affairs as they are. We have not yet managed to refashion people psychologically or to ensure, as M.S. Gorbachev stressed in his report, rapid progress through a high level of discipline, organization, and responsibility on the part of each individual and the labor collective as a whole for the work results achieved.

For the first time in many years the Administration for the Construction of Tunnels and Subways has failed to meet its socialist pledges. Three new Moscow subway stations were commissioned almost 1 month behind schedule. We feel we have badly let down Muscovites and all the capital's visitors in this respect.

The city party conference pointedly raised the question of shortcomings in Moscow's transport service. The capital's transport lag was also noted in the CPSU Central Committee Politburo's resolution on the results of the Moscow party conference. The question is could we, the subway construction workers, have organized our work in the 5-year plan so as to finish it all on time? Of course, we could have. But we were deficient in quality, the importance of which was particularly particularly noted in the CPSU Central Committee's Political Report: There was a lack of organization, purposefulness, and resolve in our practical actions. I also bear responsibility for this as a USSR Supreme Soviet deputy. Neither the leaders of the Administration for the Construction of Tunnels and Subways nor its chief, Comrade Prostov, showed the necessary organizational abilities.

I will tell you frankly, if we do not achieve a breakthrough and we limit ourselves to half measures in enhancing the role of everyone, it will be difficult for us to cope with the task we have been set in the curret 5-year plan, given the even larger scale and complexity of those tasks.

The Moscow Administration for the Cosntruction of Tunnels and Subways must increase its work output in the new 5-year plan by 40 percent and commission more than 34 km of subway track. Tasks on a large scale, as you can see. However, we have begun the 5-year plan poorly. Because of interrupted supplies of materials and equipment, including cast-iron piping, there was no groundwork prepared. Almost one-third of our program lacks

plans and estimates. The plan for the Lyubinsko-Dmitrovskiy line, which was drawn up ahead of schedule, has now been awaiting expert appraisal for more than 1 and 1/2 years. From this lofty rostrum, comrades, I repeat: It has been waiting for more than 1 and 1/2 years! Appeals to Comrade Bevzenko, first deputy minister of railways, on whom the resolution of the question depends, have proven unsuccessful. Where, I ask, Comrade Bevzenko, is your sense of job responsibility? (applause)

Subway construction is a complex task. Carrying it out requires accuracy, good organization, strict adherence to schedule, and a sense of responsibility at all levels — from the planning of work and creation of mechanism through to the organizing of the construction work itself. The actions of planners, clients, and construction workers continue to be uncoordinated. We are also justified in making serious complaints against scientists who are still talking about introducing scientific and technical achievements into subway construction and have not got down to doing it.

Many of us, comrades, will probably remember the feature film "Volunteers," which was about the first Moscow subway construction workers. It vividly showed them working heroically and overcoming difficulties. And it is shameful to relate that today, just like half a century ago, nearly 40 percent of subway workers are engaged in manual labor! Many of them have the same pick in their hands as did the heroes of that old movie, except that it is of worse quality.

The capital's Administration for the Construction of Tunnels and Subways is one of the poorest in the sector so far as the level of labor mechanization is concerned. We still do not have mechanized complexes specially designed for tunneling in our city's difficult geological conditions. True, back in 1981, the Ministry of Heavy Machine Building's Yasinovatskiy machine building plant supplied us with a drilling complex worth R1 million. And this costly machine has lain idle 40 percent of the time on the site owing to a large number of defects. Half of the parts and subassemblies have had to be replaced. Where, I ask, comrade machine builders [sozdateli] is your worker's conscience and sense of responsibility for such pathetic equipment?

On subway construction workers' behalf, I want to support the provision of the CPSU Central Committee's Political Report to the congress on the need to adopt a special law on the quality of output and, I would add, on the need for strict personal responsibility for quality standards. (applause)

I will also venture to say that personal responsibility for assisting construction workers, as in construction itself, has been clearly downgraded. Increasingly blunders in production organization are attributed to "objective" causes of some kind or other. For that reason I appeal today to Comrade Brezhnev, minister of transport construction, to Comrade Afanasev, minister of heavy and transport machine building, and to Comrade Koshelev, chief of the Main Administration for the Construction of Tunnels and Subways: The workers of the Moscow Administration for the Construction of Tunnels and Subways are ready to carry out the tasks confronting them; but our pledges must be backed up and reliable monitoring established in managerial links if we are to work properly, to work as our party demands. (applause) Disorganization and all manner of shortcomings in construction not only lower the efficiency and quality of our work but also its social prestige.

In recent years the status of the occupation of construction worker has been declining. We are certain that the main reason for this is people's dissatisfaction with working conditions on construction sites. Problems of catering and ensuring transport to take workers to the sites have not been solved. Conditions ensuring normal everyday life for construction workers and leisure, cultural recreation, and sports activities for them have not been created. In a word, unless working conditions are radically improved and all the issues in the socioeconomic sphere of construction workers' lives resolved, we will be unable to solve the problem of ensuring cadre stability in the sector. The problem is acute and long standing, and it must be solved in a businesslike way at every level.

Comrades, we Muscovite construction workers clearly appreciate that a sense of responsibility and a committed attitude toward work on our part is the basis of success here. No one but ourselves will make our life better! We regard the policy of our dear Communist Party as a matter of vital concern to us. We are deeply aware that the main support for the party's course is support expressed in deeds.

I want to assure the congress that the Communists, workers, and all working people of Moscow will spare no effort to consistently implement the historic provisions and conclusions of the CPSU Central Committee's Political Report by sustained creative labor and will make a fitting contribution to fulfilling the party's program tasks and the decisions of the 27th congress! (applause)

Maritime Kraykom's Gagarov

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["Speech by Comrade D.N. Gagarov, First Secretary of the Maritime CPSU Kraykom" (*PRAVDA* headline) delivered at 28 February afternoon session of the 27th CPSU Congress]

[Text] Comrades! Throughout these days we have been under the profound impression of the Political Report and the speeches of the congress delegates and guests, the atmosphere of patriotic enthusiasm by which our entire country is living.

The main premises of the report give explicit and clear answers to the complex questions connected with the results of the path the party has travelled, the distribution of forces in the international arena, and the prospects for the country's further development for the forthcoming years and decades. It may confidently be said that the concept of the acceleration of society's socioeconomic and spiritual development, elaborated at the Central Committee April Plenum and approved by the entire people, is standing the test of time and proving its vitality and can be compared with the most profound revolutionary transformations in the history of the Soviet state. And it is no accident that the watchword for these changes has become: Make persistent headway and achieve more! (applause)

Yes, we in the local party committees are beginning to work harder and more strenuously and at a faster pace; but also, frankly, the work is considerably more interesting, and the party Central Committee's trusting and benevolent attitude inspires us and lends us confidence.

Comrades! The Maritime Kray today is the most developed part of the Far East, the focus of the country's fishing industry, a very large transport center, an important industrial, agricultural, scientific, and cultural center for the region. It accounts for 80 percent of maritime freight shipments, and the main ship repair capacities are concentrated here.

Its importance is great in consolidating the economic and defense potential in the east of the Soviet state.

The kray's economy has been developing successfully in recent years: Over the 5-year plan the growth rates for industrial production volumes and labor productivity exceeded the directive targets; about 5 million square meters of housing were commissioned; and the plans for the construction of sociocultural and consumer services and transport enterprises were stably fulfilled.

Proceeding from the tasks set by the April Plenum, the party kraykom is endeavoring to find forms for more effectively influencing people's awareness and behavior. Existing experience of work with the elected party aktiv and labor collectives at sea is being improved.

At the concluding stage of the 5-year plan, we have organized a review of the militancy of the primary party organizations in the traditionally complex — or, to be more precise, chronically backward — sectors of the national economy such as construction, agricultural production, and the light and food industry. At the Communists' suggestion it has now been extended to all the kray's party organizations. During the survey, talks were held with 60 percent of Communists, over 10,000 reports by party members were heard and discussed, and about 1,000 party members expressed the desire to go to work in lagging collectives. At the same time a number of leaders of various ranks who have failed to justify the trust placed in them have been made answerable to the party and some have been dismissed. The practice of competition to replace leading workers, used increasingly widely in the kray, is giving a good account of itself.

Here we also understand, as Comrade Shatalov, who spoke before me, said, that we have so far raised only the topmost, light strata of the problem, while the in-depth, strenuous work lies ahead.

We cannot fail to agree with the report's conclusions that the line of the April Plenum is not being implemented everywhere in a consistent and principled way and that the process of restructuring the style of work is proceeding with difficulties and painfully. We still fail to recognize promptly, to reeducate, and, where necessary, rid ourselves of those who have failed to restructure themselves but have merely adapted and are continuing to live by the principle of outward approval and inner resistance.

Much here depends on ourselves: Often, in speaking of the need for a psychological breakthrough in the awareness of economic leaders, we in the party committees are unable for a long time to overcome inertia or to abandon stagnant phenomena. Many responsible workers in our sectoiral sections sometimes look like "plenipotentiary" representatives of economic organs, lose a sense of perspective, and cannot give a party assessment to leaders for the state of affairs in the sector with due exactingness. Such cases occur in the work of party committees of all levels.

This is one reason for the nonfulfillment of a number of task set by the CPSU Central Committee resolutions for the kray's party organization. They were taken at our insistent request and prepared with our participation, but the kray's party committee has lacked due persistance in fulfilling them unconditionally. This has led to the point where today we continue to obtain about half the stockraising output we consume through state subsidies, and serious losses in construction production have not been eliminated. The effectiveness of Far Eastern science is still low, especially in the development of very important priority avenues of research and their coordination and practical introduction.

Comrades! The Political Report drew attention to the need for the accelerated development of the Far East Region's production forces. These instructions are very important. As a very large economic region, the Far East consists of 28 percent of the country's territory and accounts for one-third of its energy resources and over 40 percent of its fish and marine products catch: for some types of metals and nonmetallic elements, it is the country's main supplier. The Far Easterners' contribution to the gross social product is constantly growing, and by the end of the century it is here that the main increase in the country's extraction of fuel, timber, and nonferrous metals and the generation of electricity will be ensured.

In recent 5-year plans a decline has been noted in the region in the growth rates of production volumes and in particular of labor productivity, and they have dropped below the country's average.

The report noted that formerly, in elaborating and implementing socioeconomic programs, there were often distortions in the direction of technocratic approaches. This has had a particularly painful effect on our region, where for a long time proper attention has not been paid to questions of the qualitative development of the manpower potential with a consideration for the historically conditioned problems of its formation. The development rates of the social infrastructure lag considerably behind the average republican indicators. All this is leading to a high level of population migration.

The existing demographic situation, the strategic position of the region, and the prerequisites for its accelerated economic development require incentives to recruit skilled cadres from other parts of the country and compensation for the difficult natural and climatic conditions of their existence. As yet, comrades, only about 2.5 percent of the country's population is engaged in the business of developing the enormous region's productive forces.

And another problem: The specialization of the industry of the Maritime Kray and indeed of the entire Far East which has taken shape on the basis of the use of natural resources has caused the high level of development of the extractive industries. At the same time, a considerable proportion of raw material is lost

during extraction and primary processing: up to 30 percent in nonferrous metallurgy and the same proportion in the timber industry. The supply of modern equipment to introduce waste-free resource-saving manufacturing methods in the Far East could produce a rapid economic effect. We do not have it yet.

Every year hundreds of thousands of tons of tin and lead and zinc concentrate, over half of which is gangue, are shipped from Vladivostok by sea, almost all around the world, to the Black Sea ports, and by rail to the west of the country. For two 5-year plans now the country's Gosplan has been faced with the question of creating a territorial mining and metallurgical complex on the basis of local raw material and in the long term of sea shelf deposits; but so far the question has met with no practical solution.

Comrades! We constantly feel the attention of the Central Committee and Politburo toward the needs of the Far Easterners. The question of benefits was examined recently, and as of next year wages increments are to be introduced for a continuous period of work in the southern regions of the Far East. The party Central Committee leadership has instructed the relevant organs to promptly examine our proposals and prepare a special resolution on developing the production forces of the Far East economic region. With this resolution are linked a considered approach toward the measures which are being elaborated and their subsequent implementation, which will make it possible to duly accelerate the region's development.

I fully support the report's provisions on the further democratization of Soviet society and the maximum use of the broad potential of the supreme and local organs of Soviet power. Enough time has already elapsed since the adoption of the legislative acts on expanding the rights of the local soviets, raising the status of their planning organs, and creating fully empowered Gosplan apparatuses in major regions, but so far there are no marked changes in their work. The executives are not properly answerable for the construction of housing, sociocultural and consumer, and municipal projects on the territories under their jurisdiction. Indeed, how is it possible sometimes to make them fully answerable for this, when their own capital investments are assigned down to the smallest detail by the contracting ministries?

Thus from Moscow, 10,000 km away, the Ministry of Construction in the Far East and Transbaykal Regions indicates the village and street in Maritime Kray in which two-apartment houses or apartment blocks must be constructed and where the club and engineering networks should be.

These documents go to the country's planning and financial organs and are controlled by them, depriving the ispolkoms and the construction subdivisions of their maneuverability, mobility, and, ultimately, responsibility.

It is obviously the ispolkom itself which should handle its capital investments and bear responsibility for their assimilation and the commissioning of projects within normative deadlines. (applause)

The Gosplan and ministries and departments must abandon petty tutelage of the local soviets and direct their efforts toward the solution of fundamental questions. (applause)

Comrades! The peace-loving foreign policy of our party and government generates a sense of pride. Under the conditions of our border Maritime Kray, we can see for ourselves that the Soviet Union's resolute new actions in defense of peace and the speeches of Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, are meeting with increasing recognition and support abroad.

For us the intrigues of the opponents of the normalization of the international situation are not some abstract concept. The Maritime Kray's people have frequently seen how people abroad say a lot about human rights but in fact not only fail to ensure them for their own citizens but also frequently violate the rights of Soviet citizens. In the past 2 years alone 24 instances have been noted of Western special services trying to persuade individual inhabitants of the kray to betray their motherland and not return to it. Every day up to 100,000 of our seamen, fishermen, and scientists are at sea and visit over 400 ports of 70 states of the world every year. With dignity and honor they bring the truth about our country and about socialism.

We are continuing to strengthen the Maritime Kray's international ties with the SRV, the border provinces of the DPRK, and the PRC, and meetings with the progressive public of Japan are becoming traditional. The kray's party organization pays close attention to the formation of working people's political awareness, the raising of vigilance, and the further intensification of the propaganda of the Soviet way of life.

Comrade delegates! We have important, hard business ahead of us. "But difficulty," Lenin taught us, "is not impracticability. It is important to have confidence in the correct choice of path, and this confidence intensifies a hundredfold our revolutionary energy and revolutionary enthusiasm..." And this confidence, as the course and atmosphere of the congress attests, is in our party and in the Soviet people and it helps us feel and understand the challenge of the era and respond to it worthily. The Maritime Kray's party organization delegation, expressing the opinion of all Communists, supports the proposal to approve the political line and practical activity of the party Central Committee and to approve the new draft of the program and the changes to the CPSU Statute. The Maritime Kray's people will make every effort to honorably fulfill the decisions of the 27th party congress and strengthen still further the socioeconoic, ideological, and defense potential of the kray — a reliable outpost of the Land of the Soviets on its Pacific Ocean frontiers. (applause)

Kharkov Obkom's Mysnichenko

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["Speech by Comrade V.P. Mysnichenko, First Secretary of Kharkov Ukrainian Communist Party Obkom" (*PRAVDA* headline) delivered at the 1 March session of the 27th CPSU Congress]

[Text] Esteemed comrades! Like all the Soviet people and all progressive mankind, the oblast's working people are following the work of our Leninist party's 27th congress with rapt attention and interest.

The main content, programmatic thrust, and creative drive of the congress' work were determined by the party Central Committee's Political Report, delivered by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The CPSU Central Committee's innovative approach to the key problems of domestic and foreign policy and consistency and determination in implementing the Central Committee April (1985) Plenum's course of accelerating the country's socioeconomic development and improving society's moral and psychological climate find undivided support and profound satisfaction among Communists and all working people.

We have every reason to say that at this turning point our party, the Central Committee, and its Politburo are showing what Lenin called a flexibility of mind and boldness in breaking the familiar molds and resolutely disposing of everything which is old-fashioned, has outlived its usefulness and hinders our forward movement. (applause)

This Central Committee line requires that each party committee and party organization constantly and criticially analyze its activity, expose omissions, and clearly determine the most effective ways of carrying out the tasks set by the party. That was the approach adopted at report and election meetings and conferences in the oblast party organization.

Quite a lot was done in the oblast, as throughout the country, in the years of the now-ended 5-year plan. The entire increase in industrial production amounting to R7.5 billion in comparison with the 10th 5-Year Plan was achieved by increasing labor productivity with a slight increase in the consumption of material, fuel, and energy resources. Improvements were noticed in the agro-industrial complex, construction production, science, and the services sphere.

A faster pace of work was achieved last year and at the beginning of this year. But these are only the first steps. Our omissions and shortcomings are highlighted even more strongly against the background of the party's contemporary requirements. The oblast party organization displays a healthy dissatisfaction with the results achieved.

The CPSU Central Committee's resolution in 1985 on the report of the Kharkov party gorkom has greatly influenced all our activity. It helped us to see the existing shortcomings more clearly, establish the main avenues for eliminating them, and raise the standard of party work.

Reviewing our position on cadre work in light of the Central Committee April (1985) Plenum's demands, we have seen that we still have quite a few economic, party, and soviet leaders who pay lip service to the need for restructuring but who in practice are not ready to work in the new way, to master qualitatively new factors of growth, or to move toward production intensification on the basis of thorough professional knowledge. We train such leaders and set them on the right track; but those who cannot cope with the new, more complex tasks and who have lost their sense of confidence are transferred to a less responsible area of work.

Here we take our lead from the party Central Committee, which resolutely sets its course toward strengthening all leadership links with mature, creative, and moral people who are capable of working as the present period of fundamental change demands. (applause)

It is well known that a clear definition of the main areas of action is one of the most important conditions for ensuring successful work. Mindful of this great role and the responsibility placed on Kharkov's science and production potential in the retooling of many leading sectors, the oblast party organization strives persistently for the practical implementation of the party's guidelines. On the one hand, these guidelines are aimed at the rapid retooling of our enterprises to a modern technological standard; on the other hand, they are aimed at significantly increasing the quality and competitiveness of current output.

Drawing conclusions from the serious criticism levelled at Kharkov's machine builders in the CPSU Central Committee resolution and in Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's speeches at the Central Committee conference on scientific and technical progress and during his visit to the Ukraine, we see it as our paramount task to ensure the production of the kind of goods and techniques which would not only match the world technical level but, including the time taken to prepare production, would outstrip it by at least 2-3 years.

The comprehensive measures that are now being implemented envisage increasing the production of top-quality machine building output to 85-90 percent of the total production volume by the end of the century and in so doing to achieve a national economic effect or more than R300 million.

The attainment of those goals will be promoted by the implementation of the 750 progressive organizational and technical measures formulated by our scientists and specialists and coordinated and ratified by by the relevant ministries and departments.

This will also be helped by intensifying economic and creative links horizontally — among subcontracting plants, sectoral institutes, and design bureaus. Many of them have already confirmed specific deadlines for the supply of materials, components, manufacturing processes, and equipment with the kind of technical and economic characteristics which ensure the high technical standard of the finished product.

Also taken into account here are the many suggestions submitted by workers, engineering and technical staff, scientists, and specialists in response to the CPSU Central Committee's call to fundamentally improve output quality.

It must be said frankly that such concrete deeds increase party organizations' activeness, display Communists' vanguard role, educate cadres, and reveal the great potential of the human factor, to which the obkom and local party committees pay constant attention. I fully agree with Comrade B.K. Pugo's proposal on the creation of an all-union comprehensive program and an integral quality control system.

Comrades! The congress has already spoken about the need to increase the efficiency of planning, scientific research, and design

organizations and of science in industry. Questions of intensifying creative labor are also very relevant to us. I should like to consider just that part of the problem relating to planning.

The current procedure for shaping and monitoring the fulfillment of state plans for the development of science and technology is complex, involved, and as we feel at the local level, still provides only a poor reflection of the changes taking place in technical policy. Is it really acceptable that in the final 10 days of last December alone the oblast received 220 alterations amounting to one-fourth of the new equipment plan? And this is repeated year after year.

With such an approach, of course, local party, soviet, and planning and monitoring organs find it hard to administer this process. Consequently the new equipment plans are not fulfilled primarily not because they are too strenuous, but because of planning defects.

Our own failings in the selection by enteprises and organizations of a topical and effective theme and in monitoring the time taken to meet targets are also involved here. But the question is: How can such arbitrariness be possible when there is a categorical ban on plan adjustments in the production sphere and in scientific and technical planning? I believe that the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology and certain superior economic and planning organs should be more persistent in implementing the demands of restructuring and approach production's needs more vigorously.

Comrades! The Political Report to the congress attaches exceptionally great significance to the further development of the country's agro-industrial complex. In attempting to ensure that the oblast's agriculture is more stable and is independent of the weather, we have determined and are implementing the main priority areas for its intensification.

For example, thanks to the great support of the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government, a modern base for the chemicalization of agricultural production has been created in the oblast in recent years, making it possible to switch to centralized agrochemical services for kolkhozes and sovkhozes, to halve fertilizer losses during transport and storage, to increase their effectiveness by 25 percent, to triple the use of liquid fertilizers, and to lay a firm foundation for the scientific programming of harvests. The experience of recent years shows that even under extreme conditions this mechanism for working with fertilizers produces a noticeable addition to the crop.

Considering the CPSU Central Committee's guidelines on concentrating capital investments and resources primarily in those parts of the country capable of providing the largest return in the shortest period, particularly in terms of grain production, we are ready to assume the responsibility, with the USSR State Agro-Industrial Committee's support, to turn the oblast into a center for trying out all chemicalization processes in agriculture, provided, of course, that our counterpledges on increasing agricultural production are adopted. Our proposals on this question have been submitted to the CPSU Central Committee.

The further consolidation of the feed base is a main task in the intensification of livestock raising. But I should like to dwell in particular on feed processing. Mechanized feed production shops are now in operation on each farm. In addition to batch production equipment, people are also using high-productivity equipment developed and manufactured by our enterprises to hull grain and process corn cobs with increased moisture content, while the innovations that are being introduced include a small, custom built unit with a capacity of 6 metric tons per hour for the preparation of finely ground five-component mixed feed. This year alone, Kharkov's enterprises will produce 250 of those units, which we will deliver to farms in those regions with no mixed-feed producing plants of their own.

In this connection it would be expedient to change the USSR Ministry of Grain Products' established trend of building large, costly mixed-feed plants and, primarily by taking into account local conditions, to switch mixed-feed production directly to farms just by providing them with premixes and other feed additives.

The introduction of this mixed-feed production technique will enable the oblast to save up to R45 million in capital investment on the construction of scarce mixed-feed plants, on transport, and other expenditure. Improving the quality and balance and cutting actual losses of forage will save around 150,000 metric tons of grain a year, livestock productivity will increase, and output prime costs will fall. And time will be saved — a very important matter. This question is relevant to other parts of the country, too, particularly those where crosshauls of grain and mixed feed are large.

Congress Delegate Comrade V.Ya. Gorin, chairman of the Frunze kolkhoz in Belgorod Oblast, convincingly described the general benefits of this technique in *PRAVDA* recently.

In addition, the Ministry of Machine Building for Animal Husandry and Feed Production should depart more vigorously from the familiar path and more promptly resolve questions of organizing the mass production of those mixed-fixed machines and other progressive equipment which many oblasts with the appropriate potential are forced to produce a local enterprises in small batches and, to be honest, by using a certain amount of trickery. Is it a normal situation when we produce 25 percent of our feed processing equipment by our own efforts? There is need here for a substantial restructuring of the ministry's work. We hope that the minister in question, Comrade L.I. Khitrun, will show firmness on this matter.

Comrades! The Political Report paid great attention to questions of economic, scientific, technical, and cultural cooperation with the fraternal socialist countries. Much is being done here by means of local party ties with Poznan and Kalisz Voivodships in Poland, Gottwaldov District in Czechoslovakia's South Moravian Region, and many labor collectives in those countries. Last year, for example, Czechoslovak specialists from the "Slusovice" cooperative helped sovkhozes in our oblast twinned with Gottwaldov District to introduce methods for transplanting embryos from highly fertile cows and also a progressive technique for corn cultivation. In turn our specialists shared their experience with high-yield vegetable cultivation and helping to build prefabri-

cated houthouses on the aforementioned farm. But these are only isolated examples.

Apart from the mutual contemplation and admiration of progressive techniques and equipment and innovations in selection work, the majority of our specialists do not take matters any further than that because of bureaucratic obstacles at higher levels.

In our opinion, now that the comprehensive program for CEMA members' scientific and technical progress through the year 2000 has been adopted and is being implemented, there is an urgent need for a special examination of this question to provide scope for intersectoral integration and to facilitate and further develop direct ties, particularly between twinned oblasts and science and production collectives.

Esteemed comrades! The tasks which the 27th CPSU Congress has given to the party and the country are more colossal and responsible than ever before. Their implementation will require tremendous organizational and political work from all party organizations and an improvement in the style and methods of leadership and of the principles of our party life, which have been further developed in the draft new edition of the CPSU Program and the proposed amendments to the party statutes.

Comrade delegates! As Comrade G.F. Sizov's report makes clear, in the period under review the CPSU Central Auditing Commission has actively promoted the rational utilization of party resources and party members' strict observance of their statutory duties. This is particualrly important now when the party is instilling order and strengthening organization in all areas of our life. I move that the CPSU Central Auditing Commission's report be approved.

Permit me to assure the 27th CPSU Congress that the Kharkov Oblast party organization will struggle with even more energy and creative initiative to implement the CPSU's strategic course and acheive new successes in communist building. (applause)

Kemerovo Obkom's Yermakov

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Second Edition pp 3-4

["Speech by Comrade N.S. Yermakov, First Secretary of the Kemerovo CPSU Obkom" (*PRAVDA* headline) delivered at 4 March morning session of 27th CPSU Congress]

[Text] Comrade delegates: No matter how vivid the words we use to describe the supreme forum of Communists, they all pale before its true greatness. And the greatness of the congress lies in its bold and resolute excision of everything that is old, extraneous, or unproductive and in its making a radical shift toward purifying all aspect of the life of Soviet society. (applause).

The party Central Committee Political Report really shook up people by is unusualness, in-depth analysis, bold creative generalizations and conclusions, and astonishing force of impact on people. Reports are coming in from undergound and open-cut mines, planes and factories, kolkhozes and sovkhozes of the Kuzbass industrial region about the inspiring atmosphere generated by the congress' work. And it could not be otherwise! For the party is talking with the people in the language of truth. (applause)

The Kemerovo party organization delegation wholly approves the Political Report's provisions and conclusions and unreservedly supports the CPSU's strategic course of speeding up the country's socioeconomic development and its fight for a Leninist work style and innovative view of the future.

The report on the Basic Guidelines for the country's economic and social development, delivered to the congress by Comrade N.I. Ryzhkov, steers the national economy toward a decisive shift to intensive factors of development in full accordance with the party's program aims.

People in the Kuzbass region are well aware of their responsibility to the party and state to provide the national economy with fuel, metal, and chemical products.

With its unique reserves of high-quality coal and other minerals and its powerful productive capital and million-strong working class, our oblast plays a substantial part in the country's economy. In the last 5-year plan the Kuzbass region extracted 730 million metric tons of coal and produced 60 million metric tons of steel and tens of millions of metric tons of rolled products and mineral fertilizers.

However, the very rich potential of this Siberian region is, for a number of reasons, not being fully utilized. And we were quite rightly criticized by Mikhail Sergeyeich Gorbachev at the conference in Tyumen for the fact that coal extraction in the Kuzbass basin in recent years has not been running smoothly and that we have essentially been "marking time." This particularly disturbs us, because the coal sector determines the image of the Kuzbass and the standing of our party organization.

The CPSU obkom believes that the oblast's party, soviet, and economic organs have not shown the necessary persistence and determination in resolving questions of coal-extraction enterprises' development and have failed to find effective ways of influencing labor collectives and mobilizing them to utilize their reserves.

Let us be frank; quite a few resolutions of all kinds have been adopted and conferences held in order to improve the performance of underground and open-cut mines. But the chief thing — specific, relevant work and unity of word and deed — was lacking. In the Political Report's words: "There were a lot of appeals and discussion on this score, but matters were virutally at a standstill."

This topic was discussed in a principled and exacting way at oblast, city, and rayon party conferences and at primary party organizatiuon meetings. Most collectives are now carrying out measures of restructuring, instilling order, and tightening up discipline in accordance with the demands of the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum. The demands on people to fulfill state plans are being stepped up. More attention is being paid in underground and open-cut mines to preparatory work and stripping and ensuring that coal extraction operations run

smoothly. All of this is having a beneficial influence on miners' work.

However, putting the major failings of coal extraction in the basin down to our deficiencies alone would give an incomplete account of the overall picture. The central planning organs and the USSR Ministry of the Coal Industry, which unjustifiably paid less attention to the Kuzbass region and pursued an ill-considered policy of renovating mines and increasing their number, cannot stand aloof.

It is surely not normal when one of the country's most efficient coal basins in the last 20 years does not open a single new mine, and in fact 50 percent more coal mining capacity was decommissioned than commissioned during the last 5-year plan. More than half the existing coal enterprises need urgent reconstruction — reconstructionwhich is drawn out over decades because of the weakness and low capacity of the construction organizations — and hydraulic technology, with its proven advantages, is unable to make any inroads.

The problems on a sociocultural plane form a tight knot. The oblast lags behind union and RSFSR indicators in providing working people with well-appointed accomodation, preschool establishments, clubs, and general educational schools and in the standard of municipal and consumer services and communications. And these indicators are even worse for miners than for other categories of working people.

The USSR Ministry of the Coal Industry, which, in addition to coal extraction, took on capital construction and mining machine building, proved unable to cope with this excessively inflated volume of multisectorial work.

The ministry was a jack-of-all-trades and master of none. Unfortunately, its capital construction work proved feeble and its mining machine building has been ailing for many years now. (applause)

Coal workers are carrying out construction inefficiently. Technical standards, labor productivity, and the use of construction industry capacities are 20-30 percent below those in construction ministries' subunits.

However, in the Kuzbass there are major work forces belonging the USSR Ministry of the Construction of Heavy Industry Enterprises and the USSR Ministery of Installation and Special Construction Work, which are primarily intended for constructing heavy industry installations. But we have not yet managed to involve them in constructing and reconstructing underground and open-cut mines, although attempts have been made at various levels. Unfortunately, the ambitions of the leaders responsible for this matter have gotten the upper hand. I think that it is time to make the appropriate corrections in this very important matter. Whatever else happens, the strengthening of the Kuzbass' construction organizations can wait no longer.

The oblast party committee is counting on the USSR Gosplan, USSR Ministry of the Coal Industry, USSR Ministry of the Construction of Heavy Industry Enterprises, and other ministries and departments carefully examining with us at the local level the state of affairs in subordinate organizations and giving assistance in retooling them in recruiting more cadres and retaining them.

We completely share the view that it is necessary to remove the serious shortcomings in the use of manpower. There is no question that order must be established here. Nevertheless, without an increased work force, the Kuzbass will not be able to resolve the difficulties that have arisen.

We also have quite a few problems which require no material expenditure. The miners' present working system, whereby shifts cover Sundays, is extremely unpopular in mining collectives. It not only disrupts production life but also the organization of families' recreation and makes mining unattractive, especially to young people.

The problem is not a local one, it affects the country's entire coal sector and needs careful examination. (applause)

Although universally acknowledged as urgent for a long time now, the question of changing the management structure of our coalmining and mine construction subunits, eliminating the lack of coordination among them, and subordinating them to a single body, which the oblast needs, is not being resolved.

Comrades, the oblast party committee has outlined an extensive program to enhance work efficiency in all sectors of the national economy. The enterprises themselves will be more extensively involved in reconstruction and retooling. We are paying particular attention to developing and introducing new technological processes and enhancing the quality of output and capital construction.

It is intended in the 12th 5-Year Plan to switch the Kuznets metallurgical combine from open-hearth steel production to converter steel production and to assimilate a fundamentally new technique of smelting metal with an enhanced scrap metal charge at the West Siberian metallurgical combine.

Large savings for the national economy are expected from the widespread introduction of a method of transporting concentrated hydrocarbon suspensions and direct combustion of them in power station boilers which has been successfully tested at the Belovskiy GRES. A virtually new kind of fuel is being created which will make it possible to cut back on coal transportation by rail and provide for it to be conveyed over large distances via pipelines.

It is planned to further increase the use of casing-head gas in ferrous metallurgy. However, for this it is essential to speed up the construction of the second gas pipeline from Tyumen Oblast to the Kuzbass. This is also dictated by the need to clean up the atmosphere of our cities, where, unfortunately, no tangible results have yet been achieved.

Union ministries of the chemical industry, mineral fertilizer production, ferrous metallurgy, and nonferrous metallurgy, power and electrification, and the coal industry are failing to cut harmful emissions and reduce the level of air pollution of the

cities of Kemerovo and Novokuznetsk, as envisaged in CPSU Central Committee resolutions.

The oblast party committee considers that the leaders of these sectors — Comrade Ministers Listov, Petrishchev, Kolpakov, Lomako, Mayorets, and Shchadov — must finally appreciate the whole complexity of the situation and stop making bureaucratic formal replies and drawing up endless futile measures which essentially change nothing and merely exacerbate the inhabitants' dissatisfaction. It is necessary to seriously examine the question of decommissioning outdated, inefficient, smoky, and fume-producing units and halting the construction of new produciton units in those cities which aggravate the very complex environmental situation and to tighten up monitoring of purification techniques and the construction and operation of purification facilities. (applause)

And one more thought, which has already been expressed by some speakers: The assimilation of our region's natural resources is being held in check by unbalanced development and the lack of a comprehensive approach to dealing with it. As a consequence serious imbalances have occurred in leading sectors and their infrastructure.

Closer coordination of sectorial and territorial planning on the basis of a scheme for the comprehensive long-term development of the Kuzbass' production forces is, in our view, the answer here.

We are counting on the active participation of the USSR Gosplan, the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, and the USSR Academy of Sciences in drafting this document.

Comrade delegates, the scale and nature of the tasks that must be carried out in the new 5-year plan demand maximum teamwork, exertion of effort, a sharp shift in the style of leadership of the national economy, and improvement in party work.

But let us be frank: This will not be easy, the force of habit and commitment to old approaches is still strong. (applause) Some people are in no hurry to change their working methods and hope to protect one another in some way and sit it out until perhaps the offensive subsides and everything goes back to what it was. But this will no longer happen! (applause)

The press, radio, and television have an enormous role to play in combating deep-rooted evil. These are a powerful party weapon, but it must be skillfully used. We fervently support the critical comments on the press made by Yegor Kuzmych Ligachev. (applause) We should not lose our sense of proportion! Journalists who have no experience with or professional knowledge of party work should not give their subjective assessments of the conduct of major party measures. (applause)

The oblast's working people have started the new 5-year plan quite well — the first 2 months' plan targets for rates of growth in industrial output and labor productivity have been overfulfilled. I am able to report to the congress that 1 million metric tons of coal in excess of the plan were extracted during that period. (applause)

We are grateful to the Leninist party Central Committee for its wise domestic and foreign policy and uncompromising sense of purpose in the struggle for world peace. A particularly large amount has been done here since the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum.

Collaboration among socialist countries is becoming an increasingly weighty factor in security and acceleration of socioeconomic development. Direct, first-hand ties between our country's oblasts and production collectives and those of fraternal socialist states are providing a real return.

Our oblast, for example, is cooperating with Hungary's Nograd District. This important, promising work assists the productive exchange of experience of party work and of mutually beneficial production sharing. It will continue to constantly strengthen and increase.

From the congress rostrum we also express our fraternal solidarity with the the heroic people of Cuba. (applause) Everyone knows that they are building socialism in the face of a fierece imperialist blockade, pressure, and threats. Expressing the sincere feelings of all Soviets and on behalf of our delegation I want to say: We are with you, Cuba! (applause)

Together with all the peoples of the socialist community, we will be able to defend our common interests and the immutable right to build a new life!

The Kemerovo Oblast party organization will, with unflagging energy, educate the working people in a spirit of lofty communist ideological commitment and proletarian internationalism, which will serve as a guarantee of indomitable strength and a very important safeguard of our people's spiritual health. (applause)

Please allow me to assure the 27th CPSU Congress that Siberians will do their utmost to revive Kuzbass' former glory, will work indefatigably to fulfill the majestic tasks of the new 5-year plan, and will devote all their strength, experience, and knowledge to communist creation! (prolonged applause)

Power Minister A.I. Mayorets

PM061327 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Mar 86 Second Edition p 3

["Speech by Comrade A.I. Mayorets, USSR Minister of Power and Electrification" (*PRAVDA* headline) delivered at 3 March morning session of 27th CPSU Congress]

[Text] Esteemed comrde delegates! The 27th Congress has again convincingly shown the whole world that the CPSU exists for the people and serves the people.

The Central Committee's Political Report, delivered by Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, determined the prospects for Soviet society's development and the ways and means of achieving the ultimate goal — communism.

There is no higher honor for a Communist than to be a delegate to the historic congress which adopted the new edition of the CPSU Program embodying our ideals, expressing the Soviet people's fundamental interests and hopes, and creatively developing Marxist-Leninist theory.

The report to the congress on the Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for the 12th 5-Year Plan and the Period Through the Year 2000, delivered by Comrade Nikolay Ivanovich Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, determined the specific plan targets for achieving the CPSU's program goals, Together with all the party and the entire people, Soviet power workers fully approve these lofty goals and plans.

Thanks to the tireless concern of the party and government, the power industry is developing all the time and constantly improving its technical level. Electricity generation has now exceeded 1.5 trillion kilowatt-hours a year. One-half of the increase in electricity generation in the last 5-year plan was provided by AES's and GES's, that is, by power stations requiring no organic fuel. The country now has almost 5 million km of power lines.

The great Lenin said that "...when Russia is covered with a dense network of power stations and mighty technical installations, our communist economic building will set an example for the future socialist Europe and Asia," and that dream has come true.

In keeping with the comprehensive program, the joint plans for ensuring the socialist countries' energy supply will be further developed. The area covered ranges from Ulaanbaatar in the east to Berlin, Bucharest, Budapest, Warsaw, Prague, and Sofia in the West. The ministry is cooperating with 53 countries and is giving technical assistance in the construction of approximately 300 power industry facilities abroad.

Fulfilling the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum's decisions, power industry workers have done considerable work to strengthen discipline, organization, and order and to increase production efficiency. The ministry's functional administrations are being restructured. Administrations responsible for scientific and technical progress and for the quality and standard of projects are being reinforced or created anew, and planning, economic, and production subdivisions are being strengthened. A new planning and administration scheme has been adopted with the aim of improving the efficiency of scientific and technical organizations' work.

The leadership of a number of subdivisions has been strengthened. Those people who were not able to restructure their work in light of the CPSU Central Committee April Plenum's demands and did not understand the aims and point of the changes occurring in our country's economy have had to leave their posts.

The sector is persistently seeking ways to increase production efficiency. In the second half of last year we formulated and applied new methods of planning and providing economic incentives for electricity generation. Economic normatives governing the formation of material incentive funds were made directly dependent on the level of capacity use. These economic levers made it possible to bring more than 10 million kilowatts of extra power capacities into operation by the end of the year, which is equivalent to the average yearly increase in capacities by means of new construction, and made it possible to cut fuel consumption by millions of tons in the last 5 months alone. The sector carried out a prompt and improved overhaul of equipment in preparation for the fall and winter peak load.

As a result of measures taken, the energy system has been working steadily during the winter months and without fluctuations in frequency, which is very important for qualitative characteristics. Calculations show that losses in the national economy resulting from fluctuations in frequency total over R2 billion. And for the first time since 1970, we managed to work on the normal frequency without fluctuations during fall and winter.

We can clearly see that this is only the beginning of much work to make use of existing reserves.

Comrades! The 5-year period ahead is the one in which the first stage of the USSR Energy Program will be implemented. The power industry is one of the national economy's base sectors. It plays a main role in carrying out the task set by the CPSU Central Committee of accelerating scientific and technical progress and, on that basis, of ensuring the country's continued rapid economic and social development. After all, a mere 1-percent increase in electrification produces a significant growth in labor productivity.

Noting the paramount role of electrification, Vladimir Ilich Lenin said: "In my view, electrification is the most important of all the great tasks facing us."

We regard the 1990 electricity generation target of between 1.84 trillion and 1.88 trillion kilowatt-hours outlined by the Basic Guidelines as a minimum.

AES's have a special place in the electrical power industry and in scientific and technical progress. The implementation of the course adopted by the party of restructuring the country's fuel and energy balance by the accelerated development of the nuclear power industry is a nationwide task!

The enormous scale of the tasks set by the party may be illustrated by the following figures. The world's first nuclear power station provided power for Soviet industry back in 1954. AES capacity currently stands at 28 million kilowatts. And in the 12th 5-Year Plan it is planned to commission 41 million kilowatts, in other words to increase AES capacity by 150 percent in 5 years.

Our experience in building and running nuclear power stations and the existing scientific and technical groundwork have made it possible to begin carrying out the tasks of making wider use of nuclear energy sources in the national economy, primarily of nuclear thermal power stations and heat supply stations, fast-breeder reactors, and experimental-industrial plants with high-temperature reactors for use in various technological processes and to lay the foundation of the nuclear power industry.

To accelerate AES construction, the investment cycle must be shortened. The norm for constructing a 1-million-kilowatt power unit is 60 months. But it takes 7 years to begin construction of such a unit in accordance with the existing instructions, to choose a site, and prepare the technical and economic bases and plans. That time could be significantly reduced by deciding to carry out the planning and construction at the same time and by ensuring continuous financing.

The construction of the large power stations belonging to the Ekibastuz and Kansk-Achinsk fuel and energy complexes and of West Siberian power stations based on natural gas and casing-head gas will continue in the 12th 5-Year Plan. The figures show that these power stations provide us with our cheapest electricity.

Much work must be done in the construction of large-capacity GES's in regions of Siberia, the Far East, Central Asia, and Transcaucasus, the further development of the country's integrated energy system and the intensification of links among energy systems and power supply lines carrying 1.15 million volts AC and 1.5 million volts DC.

To carry out these large-scale tasks, the ministry is carrying out measures to improve construction, expand the construction industry's bases, give even greater preference to the construction of housing and social, cultural, and consumer facilities, improve designs so as to cut the cost of construction, commission mechanization facilities on a wide scale, and improve planning.

The implementation of the power industry's development plans is inconceivable without the usual preparatory work and the full provision of material and financial resources. The USSR Gosplan acknowledges the need for a balance between targets and the resources for achieving them, but this must be incorporated into concrete decisions and targets in the 5-year plan and take into account the energy needs of republics, oblasts, and cities, as comrades have said in their congress speeches.

Many unresolved questions have accumulated in the power industry. Capital investments have not been fully utilized for 15 years now, and plans for the commissioning of power stations have not been fulfilled in the past 10 years.

The pace of the power industry's development cannot fail to be affected by the squandering of construction workers' resources on the building of non-power industry projects. The situation has not changed yet, despite the government's repeated instructions to concentrate the sector's construction workers on power industry projects. I believe that this question must be urgently resolved by the USSR Gosplan.

The implementation of an extensive power station modernization and reconstruction program is a most important area for increasing efficiency in the power industry. It will substantially increase the economical use and reliability of equipment and make it possible to bring approximately 20 million extra kilowatt-hours of power capacities into the energy balance during the 5-year plan.

The increasing of power generation efficiency is indissolubly linked with the acceleration of the scientific and technical progress. Highly economical nuclear reactors, turbo-units, gas turbines, steam-gas and magnetohydrodynamic units, and automated technological process control systems are to be introduced on a wide scale in the power industry.

On the basis of the development of new equipment, it is planned to achieve at least 80 percent of the additional power generation in the 12th 5-Year Plan without using organic fuel.

The ministry is committed to considerably increasing the reliability of the power supply to agriculture in the 12th 5-Year Plan. Power workers treat with the utmost responsibility the criticism levelled at them for failing to adequately guarantee the supply of electricity to agriculture. We intend to improve the reliability and continuity of electricity supplies in the current 5-year plan by further developing power grids, ensuring a backup supply for all large rural consumers, and using advanced power supply systems and types of equipment.

Comrades! The production of electricity and thermal energy requires the increasing expenditure of manpower and resources, and in that regard their thrifty utilization must be the constant concern of all the people. The ease and availability of electricity have given many people the idea that our energy resources are inexhaustible and have dulled their awareness of the need to conserve it.

We believe that the solution to this problem must be sought in two interconnected areas: first, by improving the system of calculating, monitoring, and administering the consumption of electricity, energy, and heat; and second, by stepping up the economic incentives for reducing the consumption of all types of energy in each workplace and home, and at industrial and agricultural enterprises.

Allow me to assure you that power workers and power industry construction workers, inspired by the 27th CPSU Congress decisions, will carry out the party's colossal plans and make a fitting contribution to creating the material basis of communism. (applause)

Yakutsk Obkom's Prokopyev

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["Speech by Yu.N. Prokopyev, First Secretary of the Yakutsk CPSU Obkom" (*PRAVDA* headline) delivered at 4 March morning session of 27th CPSU Congress]

[Text] Dear comrades! At this time the CPSU Congress is providing a platform for a frank and interested discussion about party affairs and the paths of our society's further development. Today there is not a single person, especially a Communist, in the country who has not been stirred and excited by the measures being taken by the Central Committee and its Politburo to fundamentally improve the state of affairs in all spheres of life. Soviet people are primarily gratified by the strictly sober approach to the evaluation of the situation prevailing in the world and inside the country and, on this basis, the profoundly considered specific measures to determine the immediate and long-term

prospects of the country's development. The human barometer is very accurate and reacts swiftly to good and bad. The growing confidence in the working masses and the greater openness and frankness in the work of party committees impress people and consolidate the prestige and enhance still further the importance of the party and its main staff, the Central Committee!

The Political Report and also the new edition of the CPSU Program and the amended party statutes, which have been approved by the congress, reveal with tremendously convincing force the breakthrough which is currently taking place in social development, with all of us witnessing and participating in it.

The CPSU Central Committee's activity is distinguished by incisiveness in the solution of domestic and international problems. We, the party and the country, are strong enough to speak openly about our shortcomings and temporary difficulties and to solve our problems not from the positions of people on the defensive, but of people who are confident in their future.

The party congress delegates are unanimous that, under present-day domestic and international conditions, Soviet society's comprehensive progress is possible only along the path of the utmost acceleration of socioeconomic and spiritual development. This realistic and profoundly scientific course is based on knowledge of the processes occurring in social life and is a model of the creative application of Marxist-Leninist theory to the solution of the complex economic, social, political, and educational problems of the time. The objectives set by the party Central Committee are on a large scale, profound in meaning, and specific, and demand immediate implementation.

Yakutia's Communists and working people, like the whole Soviet people, wholly and fully approve the political course and practical activity of the CPSU Central Committee. (applause)

The Political Report's theoretical provisions and its conclusions, which are vitally important for our country, have found materialization and convincing reflection in the form of the specific economic tasks contained in Comrade N.I. Ryzhkov's report 'On the Basic Guidelines of the USSR's Economic and Social Development for 1986-1990 and the Period Through the Year 2000."

The fundamentally important directives of the Central Committee April (1985) plenum provided the basis for and received logical development in the questions being discussed at the congress.

The intensification of production, the improvement of planning and management, and the quest for new forms and methods of economic activity demand that responsible decisions be made and consistent actions be taken to improve the work of sectors and enterprises and ensure the psychological reorientation of cadres. This last factor is perhaps of paramount importance. In parallel with the renewal of cadres, the bulk of them must be reeducated and reoriented. Those who have spoken from this rostrum were right in saying that many workers in the management apparatus are still in the grips of old habits and stereotypes, of established routine. This can be observed not only in the central apparatus of ministries and of planning and supply organs but also at local level.

Aware of this, the Yakutsk party obkom is taking measures for the improvement of work with cadres, for the mastery of new concepts and style of thinking by leaders, and for the enhancement of their competence. This is yielding its results. But this is only half of it. Reorientation can produce the desired effect only if profound psychological changes occur within workers collectives directly engaged in the production of material goods. People who are motivated and conscientious in their work constitute an essentially inexhaustible reserve for the acceleration of economic and spiritual development. All this places tremendous personal responsibility on leaders and makes it incumbent on party committees to intensify their purposeful influence and to considerably enhance the role and significance of educational work.

As a result of the measures that have been implemented, socialist competition has spread somewhat more widely in the republic, the demands made of its participants are stricter and more specific, and job certification and other measures are being conducted in a better considered fashion. Recognition is being given to Communists' reports on the fulfillment of the demands of the CPSU Statutes and production targets. We understand that the front line of the struggle for the retooling of production and the strengthening of organization and order in labor collectives lies in the positions taken by primary party organizations, and we are taking steps to boost their initiative and militancy.

All this made it possible to ensure stable and high rates of economic and social development in the 11th 5-Year Plan period. The volume of industrial output increased by 26 percent in 1985 compared with the 1980 level, agricultural output increased by 14 percent, and the commissioning of fixed capital increased by 34 percent. The shaping of the South Yakutia coal complex continued successfully; and today we can report to the congress that the tasks concerning its shaping, set by the 26th CPSU Congress, have been basically fulfilled. (applause) The planned extraction level for diamonds, gold, and other rare and nonferrous metals has also been ensured.

But we are far from imagining that we have done everything possible in the spirit of current Central Committee demands. The profound practical restructuring of the work of party committees and soviet and economic organs requires time, persistence, and consistency in achieving the set goals. We have made far from full use of the reserves both in questions of realizing the technical potential of existing machines and equipment and also in questions relating to the activation of the human factor, labor organization and incentives, and the organizational and ideological education work that is being done.

The level set by the 5-year plan for labor productivity growth in industry was not reached, success was not achieved in appreciably improving the quality indicators of mining sectors' work, and a serious lag was allowed to occur in the creation of satisfactory housing conditions, particularly at nonferrous metallurgy enterprises, where the level of availability of well-appointed housing for working people does not exceed 58 percent. Basically, these shortcomings and omissions are the consequence of the inertia of the past, which has still not been fully overcome and at times takes the form of inertia in thinking, inability to perceive

new developments quickly, and sometimes even smoothing over awkward issues, keeping silent about shortcomings, and being afraid of criticism and self-criticism. The republic's party organizations perceive the rapid elimination of these shortcomings as their paramount task.

Yakutia's Communists and all working people entirely support the party's strategic course of the preferential development of Siberia and the Far East and the comprehensive opening up of these regions with consideration for the rapid return obtained from funds invested in their development. The republic has perceived as a task of particular importance the provisions of the draft Basic Guidelines for economic and social development which set specific tasks regarding the continued shaping of the South Yakutia territorial production complex.

A reliable bridgehead has already been established for the large-scale opening up of this region: Power industry projects and a construction industry base have been built, labor collectives have been formed capable of handling construction and installation work worth more that R300 million a year, a reliable transportation network has been developed, and major capacities have been created for the extraction and processing of coking coal. Now this potential must be efficiently utilized. The USSR Gosplan and the relevant ministries should take practical measures to bring into active national economic use the mineral and raw material resources available in a unique combination in South Yakutia, where there are proven major iron ore and apatite deposits, a coking coalfield, and other types of ores, and also to embark on the creation of an agrochemical and metallurgical industry in this region.

The shaping of territorial production complexes in the country has generated a pressing need to give serious thought to questions of their management. Lack of departmental coordination poses many problems that are difficult to resolve, and party committees often have to play the role of coordinators. Taking sector efficiency as their criterion, ministries single out only "their own" components while the rest — even when they may be extremely necessary for the state — end up "at the bottom of the pile." A management organ standing above departmental interests and capable of pooling the efforts of all involved partners is needed to ensure the comprehensive utilization of natural assets and a faster and fuller return from territorial production complexes.

In our view, the following problem also merits serious attention: Even though our country has a reliable mineral and raw material potential, it continues to purchase various types of raw materials abroad. Today this is necessary; but it would obviously be more expedient if a larger quantity of mineral resources, which are abundantly available in our soil, were extracted at home and the funds used to purchase them were channeled in this direction. In particular, when solving questions of the strengthening of the production and social infrastructure around the Deputatskiy lead mining combine, lead extraction could be increased 5-6 times, thus considerably reducing and later abandoning altogether lead imports.

This demands primarily a solution to the problem of reliable power supplies precluding the transportation of large volumes of petroleum products into this region which presents difficulties of access. On the basis of the conclusions of the USSR Gosplan's State Expert Assessment Commission, questions concerning the construction of the Adycha River GES in this region and the commissioning of its first power units during the 13th 5-Year Plan period must be worked out in practice, and the relevant targets must be formulated in the draft Basic Guidelines currently under discussion.

Comrades! Today's Yakutia is rightfully considered one of the country's leading hard currency sources. In the immediate future the republic will remain the main supplier of diamonds and will extract the prescribed quantities of gold and other precious metals.

In order to ensure the successful work of these subsectors, the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification must effect the commissioning of the planned energy sources within the set time schedules. And the Ministry of the Gas Industry must work out more carefully the question of the large-scale incorporation into circulation of Yakutia's major reserves of hydrocarbon raw materials.

I would like to dwell on another question. In accordance with a USSR Council of Ministers resolution, work has started on the Berkakit-Tommot-Yakutsk railroad, which is planned to be commissioned for permanent operation by 1995, with a 380-km section planned to be commissioned for temporary operation in 1991.

The measures implemented in 1985 by the Ministry of Railways, the Ministry of Transport Construction, and local party and soviet organs have made it possible to gather a pace which would ensure the fulfillment of the government decision. But the inadequate funds allocated by the USSR Gosplan in the 12th 5-Year Plan (just R150 million) render it virtually impossible to complete the railroad's construction within the set time. Furthermore, even today the seasonal nature of the existing transportation system already involves major economic expenditure resulting from the need to "freeze" a significant proportion of material resources. Each year this results in the "withdrawal from circulation" of commodities worth up to R1.8 billion. Bearing all this in mind, we ask the USSR Government to reexamine this issue and take the necessary measures for the unconditional fulfillment of the resolution in question.

The fundamental party documents adopted by the congress and the draft Basic Guidelines set out a truly majestic program for our motherland's political, social, and economic development, and this is generating a desire to work even more productively and produce even greater returns.

To make their fitting contribution to its implementation — this is how the Yakut ASSR's Communists and working people perceive their most important party and civic duty, and they will devote all their strength, knowledge, and experience to perform it! (applause)

Irkutsk Obkom's Sitnikov

PM111600 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Mar 86
Second Edition p 5

["Speech by Comrade V.I. Sitnikov (First Secretary of Irkutsk CPSU Obkom)" (*PRAVDA* headline) delivered at 5 March morning session of 27th CPSU Congress]

[Text] Comrade delegates! It can be said without exaggeration that the 27th congress will go down in our party's history as a congress of the fundamental restructuring of all work and of major changes.

Each of us delegates is now thinking about how to convey the congress atmosphere of great exactingness, innovation, and creativity to every Communist and every primary party organization. The magnitude, impressiveness, and scale of the tasks formulated by the congress will demand of all party members and working people exceptional self-discipline and organization and the utmost effort and dedication. What are needed now are not just assurances and support but above all practical, specific deeds and high end results.

It can be said with confidence that the political and practical activity of the Politburo and the party's Leninist Central Committee and their vigorous, creative actions engender in all Communists and all Soviet people a desire to overcome shortcomings and difficulties more rapidly and to switch to resolute actions to accelerate development in all spheres of communist building.

For the Irkutsk party organization and all working people in the Angara region, the contemporary approach to questions of socioeconomic building found real embodiment in the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution adopted late last year "On Measures for the Further Comprehensive Development of Irkutsk Oblast's Productive Forces in 1986-1990 and the Period Through 1995." We regard this resolution as a document of tremendous state importance and as specific confirmation of the propositions of the new edition of the CPSU Program to the effect that the accelerated development of the productive forces of Siberia and the Far East has been and remains a component part of the party's economic strategy. With every passing year we must increase our contribution to the country's economy and obtain higher results in the oblast's socioeconomic development.

This is not the first time that the party has set the people of Irkutsk Oblast tasks on such a scale. Everyone remembers the nationwide construction projects of Bratsk, Ust-Ilimsk, and the Baykal-Amur Railroad. In the 11th 5-Year Plan alone more than 300 large production units and facilities were commissioned. The national economy's fixed capital increased by more than 30 percent during the 5-year plan. Our duty is to make full use of this truly enormous economic potential.

We clearly realize that the successful implementation of the tasks spelled out by the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution depends to a decisive extent on how rationally we organize matters, overcome the elements of conservatism that still exist, and are able to boost the creative energy of Communists, working people, specialists, and scientists.

In late 1982 the CPSU Central Committee subjected the Irkutsk party obkom to stern but fair criticism for the serious shortcomings allowed to occur in the leadership of agriculture. In the light of the high demands of the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) Plenum, the oblast profoundly analyzed the state of affairs not only in agricultural production, but also in all sectors of the national economy; it interpreted and assessed in the new way the miscalculations and omissions in the work of party, soviet, and economic organs; and it determined ways of eliminating the shortcomings. It was necessary to take urgent and sometimes even drastic measures to strengthen executive discipline and increase the responsibility of cadres at all levels. This process was by no means simple. Whoever was unable or unwilling to change his ways in the light of the new demands was replaced by vigorous, modern leaders.

Comrades! In the light of contemporary conditions and the increased tasks the Central Committee and the Politburo constantly creatively develop the Leninist teaching that the selection, placement, and education of cadres must be the linchpin of all party organizational work. We completely and utterly support the Politburo's practical activity in cadre policy. (applause) We clearly realize that in this matter it is impossible to tolerate stagnation or to rely solely on local cadres. In our everyday work we seek to formulate a more efficient system and to combine a careful, solicitous attitude toward cadres with increased exactingness and responsibility for assigned tasks.

Without this we would have been unable to strengthen the development of the material and technical base of the agro-industrial complex and not only to overcome the lag of the first 2 years but also to overfulfill the 5-year plan plan targets in the main spheres of rural construction.

However, when the party obkom and party organizations assess their activity from the standpoint of the CPSU Central Committee (April) 1985 Plenum, it becomes obvious how much we still have to do to fundamentally restructure the style and methods of work, get rid of outmoded cliches and stereotypes, and seek the most effective ways and methods of influencing people, stimulating initiative, and accelerating their thinking and actions.

First, it is necessary to fundamentally reorganize the structure in the oblast's industry. Whereas in recent years the increase in output has been obtained largely via new construction, in the 12th 5-Year Plan it will be necessary to obtain over half the growth in industrial production via the reconstruction and retooling of enterprises on a new basis. By 1990 it is planned to reach the average republican level in terms of all vitally important indicators.

One of the oblast party organization's main tasks will be to mobilize working people to ensure growth in economic potential via an accelerated advance into the oblast's sparsely populated northern rayons and the tapping of natural resources — oil, gas, potassium salts, high-quality commercial timber, coal, and other resources.

This year we have made a practical start on forming the Upper Lena territorial production complex and have begun preparing

for the start of the construction of a new mining combine and the Telmamskaya GES in Bodaybinskiy Rayon. Moreover, our geologists have created a real basis for organizing the industrial extraction of oil and gas. The formation and development of the Upper Lena territorial production complex is a task of tremendous complexity and scale. In our opinion, it should be reflected in the Basic Guidelines, and the attention of the USSR Gosplan and the ministries and departments concerned should be drawn to it.

Comrades! The responsibility of the Irkutsk Oblast party organization in increasing the country's fuel and energy resources is great. It must be admitted that we still lack specificity, persistence, and consistency in this question. By no means full use is made of the existing potential for building up the volumes of electricity generation. In recent years on the cascade of Angara hydroelectric power stations it has been necessary to discharge water into spillways and accordingly lose hydraulic power resources because the existing East Siberian power system cannot ensure the transmission of power in the requisite quantities. More than 6 billion kilowatt-hours of electricity have been lost in the last 2 years alone because of this. It is necessary not merely to ponder this, but to take the most resolute action to save energy resources. The party obkom fully supports the *PRAVDA* article by Academicians Aleksandrov, Glebov, and Melentyev entitled "Siberia-Center Energy Bridge."

The June (1985) conference at the CPSU Central Committee raised questions of resource-saving in a very pointed way. Socialism is orienting scientific and technical progress toward radically improving the utilization of natural resources These demands are especially important for our oblast, as a major supplier of raw materials. Timber, reserves of which exceed 8 billion cubic meters, which is 12 percent of the all-union stocks of softwood, is our oblast's priceless resource. Each year over 30 million cubic meters of timber are now procured. The western sector of the Baykal-Amur Railroad has opened up further potential for increasing the volume of timber procurement. However, questions of intensifying the whole timber complex by making full use of raw wood are being resolved intolerably slowly. It is a question primarily of introducing waste-free technology. Here too the weak material base is a constraint. Although research and design organizations have on the stocks studies for a complex of machines for waste-free techniques, there is practically no machine-building enterprise for the timber industry in Siberia. The USSR Gosplan and the USSR Ministry of the Timber, Pulp and Paper, and Wood Processing Industry must accelerate the resolution of these questions.

Comrades! The Basic Guidelines emphasize the need to improve the management of nature conservation in the country and to enhance the efficiency of the measures taken in this direction.

Nature has given us a unique wonder — Lake Baykal. The problem of its conservation perturbs not only us, but the whole public. For the sake of fairness, it should be noted that in recent years, in accordance with the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolutions, measures have been implemented that have made it possible to considerably reduce Baykal's pollution. However, these problems have not been completely solved, since even the most finely purified effluent is impermissible. We are grateful to the party Central Committee for issuing instructions on the eve of the congress for the preparation of cardinal proposals for the conservation of Lake Baykal. We cannot get away with half-measures and palliatives here. The lake is essentially in the position of a child with seven nursemaids, when what is needed is just one master, but a master who exercises sovereign power and is responsible to the people and the state. (applause)

Comrade delegates! The propositions of the CPSU Central Committee Political Report that party committees must act as political organs and not supplant economic and soviet organs are extremely topical and are of tremendous practical significance. However, it must be noted that the existing system — or rather lack of system — compels us to sometimes deal with matters that are not properly ours. Party obkoms, gorkoms, oblispolkoms, and gorispolkoms are often forced to collect the so-called contributions of the ministries and departments concerned in accumulating the funds to solve major regional problems of national economic significance, and they spend ages on this. All this is not done simply for its own sake. The USSR Gosplan and other state organs often avoid deciding pressing questions and, unless party committees deal with them, things may be held up. Economic cadres at all levels must be taught at last to resolve questions, not to avoid resolving them. (applause) I would like to comment about the organization of competition between oblasts. This is an area in which there is sheer formalism in our country! The time has come to straighten out this competition. The AUCCTU and republic councils of ministers must act as arbiters and at least twice a year sum up results and determine the winners. While being rigorously guided by Leninist principles, we must make competition between oblasts and krays truly competitive. (applause) Comrades! After the CPSU Central Committee April Plenum there is now probably no Communist who does not understand that it is necessary to resolutely implement a psychological reorientation; but in practice the state of affairs is not always objectively and critically assessed, wishful thinking is sometimes presented as reality, shortcomings are hushed up, and ostentation, empty talk, inertia, and retrograde thinking have not been eliminated everywhere. The party obkom draws the attention of party committees and primary party organizations to ensuring that they constantly develop and support the initiative of Communists and all cadres, increase their personal responsibility, foster professionalism and unity of word and deed, and call people strictly to account for any failure, disorganization, laxity, passiveness, or irresponsible attitude to matters. Here too I think we cannot tolerate "amendments" that reduce party demands. The life-giving dynamism in domestic and foreign policy and the CPSU Central Committee's actions, the unswerving concern for further increasing the people's well-being, and the consistent and persistent struggle for peace evoke among Soviet people boundless support and a powerful impulse to increase labor and political activeness. The Irkutsk Oblast party organization, armed with the historic decisions of the party's supreme forum, will develop with still greater energy and practical effectiveness the struggle to fulfill the congress decisions and the plans of the 12th 5-Year Plan. (applause)

Presidium, Leaders Discuss Congress Decisions

LD172034 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 17 Mar 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Today the Presidium of the USSR Council of Ministers,at its meeting with leaders of USSR ministries and departments and with representatives of the councils of ministers of union republics taking part, examined the question of immediate measures for the organization of the fulfillment of the 27th CPSU Congress.

Measures directed toward the fulfillment of the con-gress's decisions, of the provisions, conclusions, and tasks set out in the Political Report of the CPSU Central Committee, and the realization of the Basic Guidelines of Economic and Social Development for the USSR for 1986-1990 and the Period to the Year 2000 approved by the congress, were determined.

The Presidium of the USSR Council of Ministers made it incumbent upon USSR ministries and departments, and councils of ministers of union republics, to begin, in accordance with the decision by the CPSU Central Committee Politburo of 13 March, work on the practical implementation of tasks set by the 27th CPSU Congress, to mobilize all potential and reserves to accelerate the country's socioeconomic development, and to secure in the 12th 5-Year Plan period a fundamental shift in raising the efficiency of public production.

The immediate implementation of measures was mapped out to further perfect the system of management and the economic mechanism, to improve the style and methods of work of central economic organs, ministries, and departments in expanding the independence of associations and enterprises and increase their responsibility for the end result of work, and to create conditions for the growth of activity and initiative of labor collectives. Particular attention was turned to the acceleration of scientific-technical progress, the raising of labor productivity, organization, and discipline, the raising of exactingness toward cadres, the demand for the matter entrusted, and, on this basis, the raising of the standard of living of Soviet people.

The meeting also examined questions concerned with the preparation of the draft of the 5-year plan for 1986-1990.

Vorozheykin Appointed RSFSR Publishing Chief

LD172055 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 17 Mar 86

[Text] The Presidium of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet has appointed Ivan Yegorovich Vorozheykin as chairman of the State Committee of the RSFSR for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants, and the Book Trade, having released Nikolay Vasilyevich Sviridov from this post in connection with his retirement on pension on account of his health. [Vorozheykin is currently first deputy chief editor of *PRAVDA*]

Changes in Financial, Printing Positions Announced

PM121410 [Editorial Report] Moscow *SOBRANIYE POSTANOVLENIY PRAVITELSTVA SSSR: OTEL PERVYY* in Russian No 6, carries on pages 90-94 five USSR Council of Ministers decrees signed by N. Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and M. Smirtyukov, administrator of affairs of the USSR Council of Ministers, for the following changes: V.N. Semenov is appointed USSR deputy minister of finance and chief of the Main Administration for Financing the Agro-Industrial Complex (9 January 1986); M.A. Kharlamov is relieved of his duties as deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants, and the Book Trade in view of his "retirement on pension" (9 January 1986); V.V. Dementsev is relieved of his duties as USSR first deputy minister of finance "in connection with transfer to other work" (10 January 1986); A.P. Bochlov is appointed deputy chairman of the USSR Gossnab (17 January 1986); and G.A. Romanenko is appointed deputy chairman of the USSR State Agro-Industrial Committee (20 January 1986).

Earthquake Shakes Tajikistan, No Damage Reported

LD141211 Dushanbe Domestic Service in Tadzhik 1700 GMT 12 Mar 86

[Text] The inhabitants of most (?villages) of Tajikistan felt an earthquake on 12 March at 0507 hours local time. According to the the Dushanbe seismological station's report, the epicenter of the earthquake was 290 km southeast of Dushanbe [word indistinct] in the territory of Afghanistan. The earthquake measured 4 in the center of Ishkashim Rayon of [name indistinct], 3 in Dushanbe, Kharov, Narak, and the center of Moscow Rayon and (?2) in Gissar and [name indistinct]. There have been no casualties and no damage to property.

Congressional Debate on Soviets Role Examined

PM141145 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Mar 86 Morning Edition p 1

[Editorial: "The 27th CPSU Congress on Enhancing the Role of the Soviets"]

[Text] "If some people can say: That has nothing to do with me, for the soviets that formulation is unacceptable." These words from the CPSU Central Committee Political Report to the 27th congress are a type of key to understanding the role of the local soviets in economic and cultural building and their responsibility "for all spheres of life on their territory."

All spheres of life. This concept includes much that ultimately determines Soviet people's healthy daily life and productive labor. Housing, children's preschool institutions, consumer goods, education and health care, trade, consumer services, public transport and roads, leisure and nature conservation — all this vitally interests every family and every Soviet person and is therefore a vital concern of the soviets which today have over 2.3 million deputies in their ranks and rely on their numerous activists in their daily work.

Whatever problems of an economic and social nature were mentioned from the congress' lofty platform, the solution of these problems depends to some degree or other on precisely how local soviets link their work with the tasks of the day and whether they make full use of their powers to investigate the state of affairs seriously and in depth and to enhance their role, as the congress resolution emphasizes, "in mobilizing the masses to the acceleration of the socioeconomic and spiritual development of society..."

An important function of the soviets is the elaboration, assertion, and implementation of plans for the comprehensive development of their territories. There is a wealth of work here, as they say. And problems. Particularly on the social plane. The interests of the oblast and the sector clash on the soviet's territory. And it is far from always — the congress delegates stated this frankly — that the local organs of power succeed in implementing their powers.

In Moscow Oblast, for instance, all 130 union and union-republic ministries and departments have their own enterprises and organizations, but not one of them is displaying interest in creating a sensible regional production infrastructure. For a number of years there has been no success in combining territorial and sectorial interests in the leather workers' city, Bogorodsk, Gorkiy Oblast, where 15 related enterprises of light industry of union and republic subordination work separately and, in practice, fail to resolve social problems. These problems are being drawn into a tight knot in many oblasts of the non-Chernozem Zone, Siberia, and the Far East.

Today the soviets, the congress stressed, act, as a rule, in the role of sole client for the construction of housing, municipal, and socioconsumer projects. Many of them are constructed with the mutual participation of union ministries' enterprises. It is here, where departments meet, that problems arise. Many specific facts were cited from the congress platform. Their thrust was that the dimensions of shared participation, unfortunately, still undergo a lengthy coordination stage in the ministries and USSR Gosplan. But even after the approval of all documents, the central departments as a rule forget to allocate these funds. So the leaders of the local party and soviet organs have to tour the echelons of management and argue for their right to this share and act in the role of supplicants. The congress delegates suggested introducing a procedure whereby the funds agreed on for the development of the social infrastructure are centrally allocated by the USSR Gosplan to a single client for the entire 5-year plan.

The congress gave a principled assessment of what is impeding our common cause and our headway. At the present stage of society's qualitative transformation the party is demanding from the soviets new efforts and principledness in assessing their own work, efficiency, and selflessness. After all, if decisions are not fulfilled, if problems brew and remain unresolved for years, if deputies' initiative nearly always comes up against barricades of instructions and circulars, that means the soviets lack efficiency, principledness, and enterprising action. That means the control they exercise is slack. In particular, and this could explain the fact, on the territory under the jurisdiction of the Krasnoyarsk Kray and Kemerovo and Omsk Oblast Soviets and in a number of other regions a considerable lag has been allowed behind union indicators for working people's provision with well-appointed housing, children's preschool institutions, clubs, and general educational schools and for the level of municipal and consumer services and communications. Speaking of this, the congress delegates actively supported the provision put forward in the Political Report to enhance the soviets' role and the specific proposal it voices "... to examine the question of soviets' relationships with the enterprises on their territories under higher-ranking jurisdiction and to increase the interest of local organs of power in the results of their work."

The enhancement of the role of the local soviets is mentioned in the CPSU Program and the Basic Guidelines for the USSR's Economic and Social Development for 1986-1990 and the Period Through 2000. In the time which has elapsed since the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum, soviets of all ranks have taken an active part in and implemented a number of our party's major measures to shift the economy to an intensive development footing and to enhance the effectiveness of the management of the national economy. Practical steps have been taken to further introduce order, to consolidate labor and state discipline and the regime of thrift, and to struggle against drunkenness and alcoholism. But that is only a beginning. The main work lies ahead.

The congress wholly approved the party's economic and social policy and obliged the party, soviet, economic, and public organizations "to base all their activity on the unconditional implementation of the program directives for the national economy's transition to an intensive path of development," to open up scope "for truly revolutionary transformations" in the economy, and to scale the projected heights. After all, in 15 years we must double our production potential; that is, create as much as was created in the seven decades since October.

The intensive development of the economy is a very important factor in ensuring a materially and spiritually rich and socially full life for Soviet people. That is why businesslike, constructive criticism was levelled from the congress platform against the local soviets: as few words and faceless, unspecific resolutions as possible, as many practical actions as possible, and a more responsible attitude towards their duties. The maximum soul and zest in work with people!

The country has accumulated considerable experience in the soviets' really businesslike work. In Ulyanovsk Oblast, for instance, the role of the local organs of power has been considerably enhanced recently. The workers of the soviet ispolkom planning commissions are predicting end results and revealing "bottlenecks" in the work of enterprises under their jurisdiction. Approaches have also been found to pool the efforts of sectorial and territorial organs of management. The actions of the ministries have been coordinated with local organizations for each enterprise in the oblast. All this has made it possible to ensure stable fulfillment of the plan for the majority of indicators from one month to the next. This attests yet again to the fact that the soviets have the rights and the opportunity to improve work on the comprehensive and planned provision of socioeconomic amenities for their territories.

Proceeding from the decisions of the 27th congress of our party, the soviet workers and deputies must learn to work daily and

persistently in a new way, to prevent complacency, to give a principled assessment of those leaders who preach the pernicious practice of improving matters without changing anything. It was resolutely emphasized from the congress platform that it is time to put an end to the situation whereby soviet workers verbally recognize the need to fulfill their pledges, but in fact reduce everything to making decisions which are backed by nothing but paper-shuffling. Life not only demands from the leaders of the soviet ispolkoms and all deputies psychological restructuring under the new conditions, but also persistently prompts them to vigorous practical actions.

Receiving a mandate from the electorate, deputies of all ranks assume the responsibility to strictly observe Lenin's instructions on the soviets as organs which not only make decisions, but also organize their implementation and the verification of their execution. In its resolution the congress demanded precision and efficiency in the activity of the soviet ispolkoms and other state organs. It obliged them to resolutely eradicate manifestations of departmentalism and local favoritism, irresponsibility and bureaucracy, and a merely formal, indifferent attitude toward people. It is essential to ensure the regularity of the reports from ispolkoms and other organs of management to the labor collectives and meetings of the population and to make more effective use of various forms of effective control over the work of the management apparatus by the working people.

The party's aims are an explicit program for the local soviet ispolkoms in their vigorous and purposeful work to fulfill the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress.

Congress Results Highlight Communist Theory

PM171515 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Mar 86
First Edition pp 2-3

[V. Sergeyev article: "The 27th CPSU Congress: a Creative Development of Marxist-Leninist Theory"]

[Text] The 27th CPSU Congress was an event of truly crucial significance in the country's life. The party's collective intelligence gave the answers to fundamental questions of our society's further development and armed every communist and every Soviet person with a clear vision of the new tasks and ways of resolving them.

The Central Committee Political Report, the new edition of the party program, the changed CPSU Statutes, and the Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for the 12th 5-Year Plan and the Period Through the Year 2000 are documents of tremendous theoretical and political significance. The general line, comprehensively substantiated in these documents, toward the acceleration of the country's socioeconomic development and the consolidation of world peace represents a new contribution to both the theory and the practice of communist building and is the foundation of the multifaceted work of the Leninist party and all the people.

In elaborating its strategic principles and resolving concrete tasks of communist building, the CPSU invariably builds on the firm foundations of Marxist-Leninist teaching.

"Marxist-Leninism is the greatest revolutionary philosophy," M.S. Gorbachev noted in the Central Committee Political Report to the 27th congress. "It has laid down the most humane goal which mankind has ever set itself — the creation of a just social system on earth. It points the way to the scientific study of social development as an integrated process which, for all of its tremendously diverse and contradictory nature, is governed by laws, and it teaches us to analyze correctly the nature and interaction of economic and political forces, to choose the right avenues, forms, and methods of struggle, and to feel confident at the major turning points of history."

With all of its revolutionary way of thinking and innovative spirit, the 27th party congress demonstrated that loyalty to the fundamental principles of Marxism-Leninism is a condition and a guarantee of the correctness of the political course at any stage in history, however crucial. At the same time, Marxist-Leninist teaching is by no means a collection of stagnant outlines and formulas which can be used everywhere and in all circumstances. Its strength lies in the continual creative quest, the constant generalization and dialectical interpretation of new facts and phenomena, of the experience of the revolutionary struggle and social transformations, and in analyzing the concrete economic and political situation in which we live and act and the particular features of that phase of the historical process through which Soviet society and the whole world is passing. The CPSU follows without fail Lenin's demand: "...take into account real life, the accurate facts of reality, rather than clinging to yesterday's theory" (V.I. Lenin, *Complete Collected Works*, Vol 31, p 134).

Today the party's theoretical thought and practical activity is centered on an unprecedentedly complex range of problems arising from the objective and in many respects, new realities of the present day, from the crucial stage in the development of our society and the world as a whole. The key to the resolution of these problems — immediate and long-term, economic and social, political and social, domestic and foreign — is the comprehensive acceleration of the country's socioeconomic development. The concept of acceleration put forward by the CPSU is a major achievement of creative Marxism-Leninism.

"The higher you go, the more rapidly matters advance," F. Engels wrote, referring to the objective nature of the acceleration of the development of any material system as it rises to higher levels of maturity (K. Marx, F. Engels, *Works*, Vol 20, p 620). This applies directly to social progress. In our era socialism has caused just such a mighty acceleration of the world historical process. And the higher the level to which the new system rises, the more rapidly "matters must advance" and the greater the need for qualitative changes in society and the acceleration of its progress at the stage of developed socialism.

The prevailing conditions require that theoretical and political thought be channeled not toward consolidating what has been achieved, but toward substantiating the ways and methods of accelerating socioeconomic progress. It is on the basis of acceleration that our society must scale new heights, in order to reveal most fully the socialist system's advantages and to resolve the problems inherited from preceding stages.

The course of acceleration demands radical changes in the

economic sphere. It demands an active social policy and the consistent establishment of the principles of socialist justice. The strategy of acceleration means improving social relations, renewing the forms and methods of work by political and ideological institutions, deepening socialist democracy, resolutely overcoming inertia, stagnation, and conservatism, and utilizing all the potential and advantages of the socialist system. Acceleration relies on the masses' living energy and thus, on the fullest possible exploitation of the human factor. The new qualitative condition of society can and should be achieved only in this way.

The successful resolution of the tasks of acceleration in all their multifaceted, interrelated aspects prompts intensive work in theoretical thought and acts as an effective stimulus to the development of all three components of Marxist-Leninist teaching. The 27th CPSU Congress set a shining example of this approach to theory and revealed its inexhaustible vitality.

Marx' philosophy, V.I. Lenin wrote, gave mankind and the working class in particular the "big guns of understanding" (Vol 23, p 44). The party's tried and tested weapon — the method of dialectical materialism — makes it possible to deeply penetrate the very essence of social phenomena and to understand the picture of the world in all its complexity, diversity, dynamism, and contradictoriness. The Central Committee Political Report and the new edition of the CPSU Program give a comprehensive analysis of the main trends and features of current world development.

The realities of the historical process today are the confrontation between the two world socioeconomic systems, the need for peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems, the deepening of the general crisis of capitalism, the contradictory aspirations and paths of development of countries which have won liberation from colonial oppression, and the multitiered social movements of our era. But the dialectics of world development are such that it is in these kaleidoscopic conditions, where processes taking place in individual countries and regions affect each other organically, that the interrelatedness of the fates of states and peoples objectively grows. It is through the struggle of opposites that we see the emergence of a contradictory, yet interdependent and largely integrated world in which the idea of human unity forges a path with particular force and logic in the face of the nuclear threat. The age-old question "to be or not to be" takes on not only a philosophical meaning, but a universal practical meaning. After all, it is a question of war and peace, of the survival of the human race and the preservation of civilization. In conditions where the two socioeconomic systems differ radically in both their readiness and their ability to interpret and resolve the problems which arise, particular relevance and value are attached to the recognition and assertion of Lenin's idea of peaceful coexistence.

Soviet foreign policy is based on this idea, which is an organic part of it, and on an understanding of all the difficulties, the many stages of complex processes ensuring the establishment of a lasting peace acceptable to all countries. It takes into account the real difficulties and contradictions in relations between countries, the differences in ideologies and social systems, and the totality of factors which determine international relations.

The CPSU proceeds on the basis that however great the threat of nuclear cataclysm, world war is not a fatal inevitability. Mankind can be saved from self-destruction. That is the historic mission of socialism and of all progressive, peace-loving forces. The possibility of curbing the forces of war exists. It lies in the strengthening of socialism's positions, the growth of its influence in the world, and the real changes in the correlation of forces in the world arena. It lies in the increasingly close unity of the main revolutionary forces of today — world socialism, the workers and communist movement, the peoples of the liberated states, and mass democratic movements against imperialism and its policy of aggression and oppression and for peace, democracy, and social progress.

Today, as man becomes increasingly aware of the planetary, global scale of his activity, he cannot but feel a sense of personal responsibility for the future of civilization, the outlines of which are already sketched out. The importance of the theoretical study of global contradictions was particularly stressed in the 27th CPSU Congress documents. It may be said that global problems are the touchstone by which the depth of the dialectical approach to the world and the scientific substantiation of the proposed practical solutions are measured today. Here the historical truth is with socialism.

An understanding of the particular features of the current moment and consideration of the objective laws of social development demand a creative, innovative approach and the ability to go beyond customary, but obsolete ideas on the part of the party and every Communist. As the new edition of the CPSU Program notes, paramount significance is attached to the scientific analysis of the objective contradictions of socialist society and the elaboration of well-substantiated recommendations for resolving them. The very nature of socialism dictates the need for a systematic, conscious exploitation of the laws of social development. That is the most important condition for the acceleration of the country's progress.

The radical restructuring of the economy and the economic machinery which has begun is impossible without the support of science. The practice of communist building demands that politico-economic theory be substantially advanced. The 27th CPSU Congress considerably enriched our ideas about the paths of socioeconomic growth and the transition to an economy of superior organization and efficiency with comprehensively developed production forces, mature socialist production relations, and a well-oiled economic machinery.

Marxism-Leninism established a very important law of social development: The acceleration of the progress of production forces requires corresponding forms of organization of economic life. But the dialectical correlation between production relations and the nature of production forces is not automatically guaranteed. Considerable efforts are needed for this theoretical truth to acquire appropriate forms of implementation in daily reality. Socialist production relations undoubtedly sweep away the palisade of obstacles erected by capitalism in the path of production forces. But it is also obvious that these preconditions for progress can only be utilized best given the constant improvement of production relations. That is why it is so important to notice obsolescent economic management methods in good time and to

replace them with new ones based firmly on the laws of socialism.

The primarily extensive development of our economy gave rise to forms of production relations and methods of planning and management which gradually lost their stimulating effect on the rate and entire course of economic building. In order to open up new scope for production forces, it is necessary to change the orientation of the economic machinery, overcome its expenditure-based nature, and direct it toward improving quality and efficiency, accelerating scientific and technical progress, and increasing the role of the human factor.

Marxism has always attached great significance to the revolution in production relations which arises from the elimination of private ownership. But that revolution is not a once-and-for-all act as a result of which the basic means of production become the property of the whole people. It must not be forgotten that people's attitudes toward ownership are cultivated above all by the real conditions in which they live and their opportunities to influence the organization of production, distribution, exchange, and utilization of the results of labor.

The 27th congress pointed to the need to resolutely increase the role of labor collectives in the utilization of public property. True financial autonomy requires enterprises and associations to be fully responsible for ensuring that their work does not make a loss. And each worker's level of income should depend directly on his personal contribution and on the concrete contribution of the collective to increasing the national wealth.

One of the most important tasks of the politico-economic theory of socialism is the study of the problems of combining various economic interests (those of sectors, regions, collectives, and so forth) on the basis of giving unconditional priority to the interests of the whole people. The single owner of the means of production — the socialist society — cannot allow departmentalism and parochialism to hamper the exercise of the advantages of socialism's economic system.

The acceleration of socioeconomic development is associated with the creative quest in the cause of improving the economic machinery. "Here," it was noted in the Central Committee Political Report, "we should not allow fixed ideas, still less prejudices, to stop us. If, for instance, it is necessary and justified to make use of economic normatives instead of certain directive indicators, this does not mean a departure from the principles of planned leadership, only a change in its methods and means. The same could be said of the need to step up the autonomy, initiative, and responsibility of associations and enterprises and enhance their role as socialist producers of goods.

"Unfortunately, the situation whereby any change in the economic machinery is regarded as practically a deviation from the principles of socialism has become widespread. In this connection, the following should be stressed: The highest criterion of the improvement of management, and indeed of the entire system of socialist production relations, should be socioeconomic acceleration and the strengthening of socialism in practice."

Important methodological significance is attached to the congress' conclusions that in socialist production the cooperative form of ownership and a commodity-money relationship developing on a socialist basis have by no means exhausted their potential.

The 27th CPSU Congress showed convincingly that communists regard the economic teaching of Marx, Engels, and Lenin not as a dogma, but as living guidance for action.

The main distinguishing feature of the communist philosophy is that it is invariably centered on man and his interests and concerns. Marx' idea, "...How a society itself produces man determines as well how man produces society" (*Works*, Vol 42, p 118), is true of all socioeconomic formations. But in the conditions of socialism — and this is how it differs in principle from previous social systems — people create social relations consciously. That is why, as the new society strengthens and the tasks it resolves become more complex, the role of the human factor inevitably grows. It is no accident that the problem of professional and spiritual development and of increasing people's social role and promoting their moral growth was raised by the 27th CPSU Congress as simultaneously the end and the means for socialist society to scale qualitatively new heights.

The communists' programmatic principle is to achieve the complete well-being and free, all-around development of all members of society. That presupposes the resolution of all other problems of our life — above all, economic problems — in indissoluble linkage with the implementation of an active social policy. the heightening of attention toward the social sphere, and the consistent assertion of the principles of socialist justice everywhere.

Socialism eliminates the main source of social injustice — the exploitation of man by man and inequality with regard to the means of production. In our society, real people's power and equality of citizens before the law, actual equality of nations, and respect for the individual have become established; the conditions for the all-around development of the individual have been created; and wide social guarantees are ensured.

At the same time, justice depends entirely on the material content manifested in it. This content is just insofar as it corresponds to and matches the mode of production (K. Marx and F. Engels, *Works*, Vol 25, Part I, p 373). The principle "From each according to his ability, to each according to his labor" is inherent in the socialist mode of production. And the full translation of this principle into practice is a most important task. The 27th CPSU Congress elaborated a specific and precise policy in the sphere of distributive relationships which is designed to ensure that wages are strictly dependent on the quantity and quality of labor.

Experience testifies that, given observance of the principle of distribution according to labor, there is an invariable increase in labor productivity and a sharp improvement in the results of labor in every collective and at every work place. Thus, the path to the solution of economic problems is laid via the implementation of the norms of social justice.

Vital importance for a Marxist-Leninist party is attached to analysis of the problems of the interrelationships between classes and social groups. The Central Committee Political Report reveals the significance and content of the concept of the unity

of socialist society, which is established on the basis of the consideration in party policy of the community of interests and specifics of classes and social groups. The cornerstone of CPSU policy is constant concern to strengthen the alliance of the working class, peasantry, and intelligentsia while retaining the vanguard role for the working class, which holds the leading position in the system of socialist production, possesses great political experience, and displays great creativity, organization, and activeness.

Opportunities for concentrating forces for the accelerated resolution of topical economic and social tasks lie precisely in the unity of Soviet society. However, socialism in no way downplays the individuality and uniqueness of the individual. On the contrary, our system has a vital interest in developing the entire multiplicity of people's requirements and abilities and developing competition and rivalry among intellects and talents, without which a socialist way of life is totally inconceivable and progress is impossible.

The congress also examined problems of national relations in the context of the strengthening of our society's unity and the consolidation of the collectivist foundations of the socialist way of life. Relying on V.I. Lenin's teaching on the nationalities question, the party analyzed the contradictions inherent in this sphere of the life of society. The main thing here is to see the increasingly new aspects and facets of these contradictions, to seek and provide prompt and correct answers to the questions posed by life itself, to unswervingly follow Lenin's wise behests and creatively apply them in the new conditions, and to be infinitely attentive and principled in national relations.

The acceleration of society's development and the growth of man's social role are also inconceivable without the further improvement of socialist democracy and all its aspects and manifestations. The Central Committee Political Report and the new edition of the party program profoundly and comprehensively substantiate the concept of the people's socialist self-management and apply to the practice of socialism's political life Lenin's idea that management is not only carried out in the interests of working people, but naturally and gradually becomes an immediate matter for working people themselves, who are subject to no power except the power of their own unification. When millions of people rise up to play a conscious part in political life, that constitutes working people's self-management in the Leninist interpretation, the essence of Soviet power. The congress noted in particular that the development of self-management foundations is not external, but internal to our statehood, penetrating increasingly fully into every pore of state and social life, enriching the content of democratic centralism, and strengthening its socialist nature.

Man's tremendous creative potential is also materialized in the spiritual sphere and the development of social awareness. This is a complex and contradictory process. But the uniqueness of the present stage makes the problems which have come to a head here particularly acute. The congress drew attention to the intensification of the interconnection between, on the one hand, the growth of the degree of society's maturity in the course of communist building and, on the other, the steady growth of the maturity of awareness and the enrichment of man's spiritual world. The party's ideological activity, the new edition of the CPSU Program states, must be distinguished by close harnessing to social practice, profundity of ideological-theoretical content, full and precise consideration of the realities of domestic and international life and working people's increased spiritual requirements, closeness to people, truthfulness, a sound basis of argument, and specificity. The prime condition for accelerating the country's socioeconomic development is to orient society toward the new tasks and involve the people's creative potential in resolving them.

The 27th CPSU Congress materials creatively develop Lenin's teaching on the party of the new type. History testifies that whenever new tasks face the country, the party finds ways to resolve them and restructures and alters leadership methods, displaying the ability to be equal to the responsibility for the fate of socialism and peace.

The new tasks — the tasks of the qualitative transformation of society — can be resolved by the party only if it itself develops continuously. As the congress defined it, the essence of the restructuring of party work lies in ensuring that every party organization wages an active struggle to implement the April Plenum's line and lives in an atmosphere of seeking and updating the forms and methods of its activity.

The 19 million-strong CPSU is the supreme form of a self-managing sociopolitical organization. Its role is growing on a law-governed basis under present-day conditions. This is the result, as the new edition of the CPSU Program notes, not only of internal factors, but also of the increased complexity of the tasks being resolved by the party in the international arena.

It is important to note that the implementation of the CPSU's leading role does not mean direct management of social processes. The party exercises political leadership of society and determines its general development prospects. It formulates the main tasks in the socioeconomic and spiritual spheres of life and concerns itself with the selection and deployment of cadres and general control. As for ways and methods for resolving specific economic and sociocultural questions, considerable freedom of choice is granted here to every management organ and labor collective and to economic cadres. Therefore, the party at its congress again spoke out resolutely against confusing the functions of party committees and the functions of state and public organs.

In the Central Committee Political Report, the new edition of the program, and the amended CPSU Statutes, the Leninist principles of democratic centralism, collectivity of leadership, criticism and self-criticism, and cadre policy are enriched in light of the new conditions. The scale and complexity of the problems being resolved and the need to draw, to the full, uncompromising lessons from the past — these are precisely the factors which dictate the new demands made of cadres and the entire style and methods of party work.

The 27th CPSU Congress encompassed a very broad spectrum of theoretical problems affecting the processes both of the creation of the new society and also of world development. Today the party feels more than ever an insistent need for serious philosophical generalizations, substantiated economic and social

predictions, and in-depth historical research. The tasks facing the social sciences are extensive indeed. Social scientists must involve themselves more extensively in the resolution of specific practical questions, react sensitively to changes in life, keep new phenomena in their field of view, and strive for weighty theoretical and practical results. The congress' innovative provisions and conclusions provide rich opportunities for creative questing.

Immediately after the victory of October V.I. Lenin said that for a working class party "theory means substantiating actions which are taken in order to inspire confidence in them...." The ability to be out in front in theory and promptly raise and resolve new questions of social development — all this constitutes a solid Leninist tradition of our party. The 27th CPSU Congress confirmed this tremendously forcefully and convincingly.

Publishing Chief Discusses Changes in CPSU Rules

LD172334 Moscow World Service in English
1710 GMT 17 Mar 86

[Interview with M.F. Nenashev, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants, and the Book Trade, by unidentified presenter; Nenashev in Russian with superimposed English translation]

[Excerpt] [Presenter] What is the essence of the changes in the [CPSU] Rules?

[Nenashev] Democracy within the party is to be further expanded and the rules should enhance the initiative and responsibility of Communists and their party organizations.

[Presenter] The party rules say that the guiding principle of the party's organizational structure and its entire life and activities is democratic centralism. But some listeners believe democracy and centralism cancel each other out. How would you explain the point to them?

[Nenashev] Centralism and democracy, when they are organically fused, is a combination of two interconnected foundations, not of two opposite poles, by far. Yes indeed, there are central bodies, but they are elected by the lower branches of the party. That means the destiny of centralism is settled at a democratic level. There is very wide freedom of discussion and criticism in the Soviet Communist Party, but after a decision has been taken in a democratic way — that is, by the will of the majority — its implementation is obligatory for all members of (?a) party organization regardless of the position some of them aired before the decision was taken.

Take the following example: Before the congress all the party organizations discussed the drafts of the party rules and program widely and actively. Each party member spoke freely at meetings or contributed to the press his or her own proposals. The discussion went on at the congress. Many remarks and amendments were incorporated in the final texts of the party documents but, after the party endorsed the documents, they acquired the force of law for party members. We establish our party discipline ourselves. No one imposes it on us. A person who finds such discipline too confining should not join the party.

[Presenter] What was the need to make more specific the requirements to party members in the rules?

[Nenashev] Today, when a crucial term has shaken this country towards intensification, towards raising efficiency and accelerating social and economic development, and towards technological renewal, not all people can keep up with such a tempo, can give up the usual routine. But a party member is duty bound to innovate, to possess the precious feeling of all things new, and not to fear taking certain risks, even against the current if necessary. Actually, for that matter, the party required all these qualities of its members before, but these qualities today are much more important and necessary and are required of every party member.

[Presenter] Don't such exacting requirements presuppose some privileges?

[Nenashev] Being a party member does not give any privileges. It only means higher responsibility for everything taking place in the country, for the destinies of social progress.

[Presenter] One obligation of a party member under the party rules is to oppose the people who impede progress. What sort of impediments are meant?

[Nenashev] We are persistently attempting to overcome bureaucracy and formalism, lack of conscientiousness, misuse of powers, career seeking, nepotism, and protectionism. That is, we want to uproot (?mores) and morals that run counter to the socialist way of life.

[Presenter] The rules are the law for the party's internal life. How do they tally with the fundamental law of the nation, the USSR Constitution?

[Nenashev] The party rules cannot contradict the constitution, but they go much further in the requirements for party members since they reflect the vanguard nature of the party. I would like to make the following point. A communist is a person who sees more and looks ahead further, who is more dissatisfied with what has already been achieved, who has a criticial attitude, who feels what has been done is not yet enough, who is restlessly thinking about how to do more and in a better way. That is the guarantee of the party's prestige among the rest of the people.

[Presenter] If the requirements for Communists are so exacting is it possible for the party to continue growing numerically?

[Nenashev] Ours is a vanguard party. It has never set itself, nor does it set now, a goal of accepting into its ranks all citizens of this country. One can be most actively involved in the political life, in running all the affairs of state and society, without being a party member, which is what many citizens of this country not affiliated with the party are doing successfully.

[Presenter] It's fair legal practice that a person cannot be punished twice for one and the same misdemeanor and yet, according to Article 12 in the party rules the party members faces a double responsibility for a violation of Soviet law, to the state and to the party. What can you say in this regard?

[Nenashev] I don't think there is any contradiction here. Communists reprimand or otherwise punish their party comrades in the following ways: First, a party member is admonished, he can also take a reprimand, and finally, he faces expulsion from the party. It goes without saying that the party cannot apply administrative or criminal punishment against members. That is the exclusive domain of the state.

[Presenter] Now this final question. Could you put in a few words the essence of the Soviet Communist Party Rules?

[Nenashev] That essence is expressed in the rules themselves, which contain the following lines, and I quote: The party exists for the people and serves the people. It is the highest form of public and political organization, the nucleus of the political system, the leading and guiding force of Soviet society. Unquote.

CPSU Congress Materials Published as Pamphlets

PM151747 [Editorial Report] Moscow *PRAVDA* in Russian on 14 March in the First Edition carries on page 2 a TASS report headed "Separate Publication," of which the text reads:

"The 27th CPSU Congress Resolution on the CPSU Central Committee Political Report and the resolutions of the 27th party congress have been published as a separate pamphlet. The pamphlet is published by the Political Literature Publishing House."

This is followed by another TASS report headed "Our Course: Acceleration" and reading:

"A pamphlet has been published containing the text of the Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1986-1990 and for the Period Through the Year 2000, which were adopted unanimously by the 27th CPSU Congress. The pamphlet is published by the Political Literature Publishing House."

Belorussian Plenum Assesses Results of Congress

LD151534 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 15 Mar 86

[Text] In Minsk today a plenum of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee discussed the results of the 27th CPSU Congress and the tasks of the republic party organization in fulfilling its decisions.

Comrade Slyunkov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee, delivered a report. The republic's Communists entered an amendment in the program of intensification, which defines the boundaries of the economic development of Belorussia for the current 5-year plan period. They proposed increasing the target for growth in the national income to 26 instead of the planned 23.8 percent. Moreover, it has been decided to obtain the entire increase as a result of raising labor productivity and by lowering materials consumption. It was noted at the plenum that the tasks put forward by the congress cannot be accomplished without reorganizing the thinking and style of work of cadres and introducing innovative and nontraditional approaches to the development of science, technology and production; while the human factor can be properly activated only through a well thought-out economic strategy and social policy, and purposeful ideological and educational work.

In whatever problems were touched on by participants in the plenum about raising the contribution of science to achieving a steady growth in production of agricultural output, about perfecting the work-style of party committees or about reorganizing the activity of state and public organizations, they stressed that the republic's Communists see their first duty in turning the energy of ideas born at the party congress into the enrgy of action.

Meeting Focuses on Quality of Sports Goods

PM171243 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Mar 86 First Edition p 2

[Reports by V. Cherbakov: "For Millions of Athletes"]

[Text] In all of the all-union planning, technological, and experimental design institute of sports and tourist articles meetings on 15 March there was a discussion of questions connected with the development and expansion of the production of goods and equipment for physical culture and sport.

Enterprises of 78 ministries are involved in Soviet sports industry production. An impressive figure. But a considerable proportion of the output is still of poor quality and falls short of world standards. The question of output of equipment, clothes, and shoes for children is particularly acute. For example, around 300,000 tunics are currently needed for exponents of unarmed combat. Industry is producing scarcely more than 30,000 and for adults alone.

At the discussion there was an examination of questions connected with sharply increasing the production of high-quality sports goods made from modern materials using the latest techniques. There was also a discussion about including sports training equipment, collapsible swimming pools, fencing masks, bows, and many other sports items in the list of cultural and consumer goods.

The meeting participants looked around the permanent exhibition of sports goods and familiarized themselves with some promising types of clothing and sports suits developed by specialists in the Main Administration of the Sports Industry.

The conference was attended by Ye.K. Ligachev, Politburo member and secretary of the CPSU Central Commite; N.V. Talyzin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Gosplan; A.P. Biryukova, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; L.A. Voroninin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Gossnab; V.G. Klyuyev, USSR minister of light industry; V.V. Listov, member of the CPSU Central Committee; and representatives of ministries and departments. M.V. Gramov, chairman of the USSR Committee for Physical Culture and Sports, acted as guide during the visit to the exhibition.

The development of physical culture and sport, as was noted at the 27th CPSU Congress, and their introduction into everyone's daily life are an important matter. It is a matter of the health of millions of people. The task is to ensure fulfillment of the plans to increase production of sports goods which are enormously popular among a broad strata of the population.

Officials Criticized on Housing Defects in Rostov

PM171350 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 16 Mar 86 First Edition p 2

[V. Zanozin article under the rubric "Closer to People, Comrade Soviet": "Recurring Complaint" — first paragraph is *SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA* introduction]

[Text] *SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA* has repeatedly written about shortcomings in the supply of heat and water to households in wintertime and the preparation of homes for cold weather. But the flood of readers' letters provides evidence that this still remains an acute problem.

Rostov Oblast [No date given] — The number of recurring complaints by working people to soviet organizations in Rostov Oblast has recently risen significantly. The total number of such complaints exceeds 16,000 a year. Lines form for personal meetings with leaders responsible for repairs to housing and the work of the heating and water supply network. Why is this happening?

One winter evening, rain started coming through the ceiling in the ninth floor apartments of the block at 143, Volkov Street in the oblast center. At the same time, the temperature in apartments of the block at 36, Dobrovolskiy Street in the very same Voroshilovskiy Rayon in Rostov-na-donu fell so low that residents were forced to switch on all electric heaters and gas burners, while some heated their homes by filling the bath tubs with boiling water.

It would be reasonable to assume that the residents' complaints would result in the most energetic intervention by the appropriate organizations. Alas, this was not to be. A different path was selected: To convince the applicants that the situation was hopeless. In any case, this was roughly the answer they obtained from Voroshilovskiy Rayispolkom Chairman V.N. Ampilogov: "At present, it is technically impossible to carry out repairs." Yet, informed specialists said repairs were possible.

Viktor Nikolayevich cited the fact that he had not been working as rayispolkom chairman for very long. This was evidently why, in the course of one citizens' reception session, he reached for the telephone after almost every question and asked his deputy V.V. Pugovkin in the next office for advice. This would have seemed to be the time to invite Vladimir Vitalyevich to meet the callers personally, since in his written answers he categorically rejects the applicants' arguments. Pugovkin wrote in reply to a letter from the above-mentioned No 36: "Both the heating system and the hot and cold water supply system are new and operational." But the deputy ispolkom chairman was obviously unwilling to hear any different opinions and found it more convenient to "comment" on the telephone.

A lengthy investigation of the complaint confirmed the facts stated in the letters. New facts were added to what had already been reported. The block's power supply is unsatisfactory and walls in six apartments are letting water through. The wind recently brought down decorative fittings from 45 balconies and the approach roads have not been properly laid.... Imagine the amazement when, after all this, V.V. Pugovkin calmly told us when we met him: "We have no outstanding problems concerning block No 36."

This looks very much like downright deception. First, on official forms, then in the office. The practice of pulling wool over people's eyes is firmly rooted at the ispolkom.

We asked the construction workers whether the situation is equally hopeless as regards, for example, the roofs. No, we were told, there are people to repair them in the oblast center, if only the Oktyabrskiy production and operation trust or the special administration for repairs to large-panel buildings. Finally, there is also the emergency repair service. Why did the rayispolkom not think of them, why did it not use its powers and duties to settle the matter?

This block was built for war veterans and was considered a showpiece by the housing construction combine. It was erected in, so to speak, the full glare of publicity by A.F. Kvitko's team, who were the initiators of the struggle for guaranteed quality certification. The team coped with its task ahead of schedule, the desired certification was gained, and the housing construction combine as a whole fulfilled its annual housing commissioning plan by 129.9 percent. This was, no doubt, a cause for joy at the rayispolkom — initiative, pace, and scope. The only thing they forgot was that the list of defects at block No 36 contained... about 500 items left undone.

We have cited just one example, but it reflects vividly enough the entire phenomenon concerning the slow reorientation of leaders' mentality and the occurrence of defects resulting from the old-fashioned way of working. The events in Oktyabrskiy Rayispolkom are actually typical of other soviet organs in the city. Quite a few examples can be cited to confirm the fact that the practice of avoiding specific action is quite widespread. Let us ponder these facts. For some reason or another, various institutions prefer to refer specific issues to their subordinates, even though people expect an answer from them and from no one else. Last year, for example, the Rostov Gorispolkom received over 1,000 working people's letters from the party gorkom, 1,500 letters from the oblispolkom, and about 3,500 letters from the party obkom. In turn, the gorispolkom redirected this flow to the various rayons and they redirected it somewhere else. The result was that many people's requests remained unsatisfied without anyone bearing specific responsibility for this. No wonder there is a growing number of complaints recurring time and again!

Tashkent Meeting Debates Tasks of Media Organs

GF161656 Tashkent Domestic Service in Uzbek 0215 GMT 15 Mar 86

[Text] Employees of mass media and propaganda organs held a meeting in the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee on

14 March. Also participating in the meeting were leading officials and journalists of the Uzbek SSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting and the news agencies, employees of the republic's State Committee for [words indistinct], correspondents for central newspapers and the all-union television and radio broadcasting network, and responsible officials of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee, oblast party committees, and the Tashkent city party committee. The convocation deliberated on the tasks of the mass media and propaganda organs as derived from the decisions adopted by the 27th CPSU Congress. Comrade Abdullayeva, secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee, addressed the meeting participants.

The meeting confirmed that the press, television, and radio have been allocated a heavy and significant role in the effort to be made for realizing the party's economic program and social policy and shaping socialist life. The CPSU has described them as a strong means for people's control. The attention of the mass media and propaganda organs must be turned toward conveying the Political Report of the CPSU Central Committee, the party program, rules, and regulations, and the other documents of the congress. The task is to guide each and every Soviet individual on the role and [words indistinct]. Important in this regard is [words indistinct].

Improved Artistic Output Required in Future

PM181229 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Mar 86 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "The Artist's Place Is in the Front Line"]

[Excerpt] The Soviet Communists' supreme forum demonstrated with renewed force the party's vital interest in further enhancing the role of literature and art. It clearly defined the main course in their development — stronger links with the people's life, truthful and highly artistic representation of socialist reality. inspired and clear disclosure of the new and progressive, and impassioned exposure of everything that impedes society's progress. "The party," the congress resolution of the CPSU Central Committee Political Report states, "supports and will continue to support all literary and artistic talent imbued with party-mindedness and the popular spirit. Ideological principle and exactingness, respect for talent, and tact constitute the norm for party organizations' work with the artistic intelligentsia."

Anyone who has linked his destiny with art and is invested with the high calling of an artist today has no right to work at half strength, at half measure, with a cold heart. The reader and the spectator can easily distinguish work of real talent from a stereotyped job. They do not wish to be reconciled to the grayness which makes itself felt in the most diverse spheres of creativity and they make justified demands on those works of literature, television programs, and movies which are not only devoid of ideological and aesthetic clarity, but also of rudimentary taste. The most drastic conclusions must be drawn from critical observations made by the public. This applies to the Ministry of Culture, the State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting, the State Committee for Cinematography, the State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants, and the Book Trade, and other organizations and departments on which the state of affairs in the arts sphere and the state of mass arts propaganda depend. The level of leadership in all sectors of the culture front must correspond to the demands of the time.

We have a right to expect a great deal of the creative unions — an influential social force and a school of civic awareness for workers in literature and art. It is here that formalism, inertia, and bureaucracy can be tolerated least of all. The creative unions have a wealth of tradition. They have accumulated valuable, varied experience. But decisive changes are urgently knocking at their doors. The congresses of writers, composers, and cinematographers to be held this year are good occasions for critically analyzing every aspect of the creative union's activity. We must proceed from the fact that the main outcome of this activity is measured not by resolutions and conferences, but by talented, original, socially necessary books, films, performances, pictures, and musical works.

The party and the people have never been and will never be in favor of showy, long-winded descriptions or petty, mundane detail or of opportunistic or utilitarian works. Masters of the arts must be inspired with serious, substantial, creative tasks and must bear aloft the dignity of their profession. Society expects of them the artistic discoveries and the living truth which have always been the essence of real art. The whole atmosphere of life in the creative unions, where party principle and high mutual exactingness must prevail, must impel artists to boldly investigate contemporary reality. It must infuse fresh spirit into cultural patronage and into the creative cooperation between literary and arts figures and production collectives.

Particular demands are made today on literary and artistic criticism, whose direct duty is to guard social interests and act as a transmitter of the party line in the creativity sphere. It will only worthily fulfill this role if it proceeds from social, class, genuinely Marxist ideological and aesthetic criteria and shakes off, as the party demands, complacency and undue veneration.

Today we have to live in conditions of unprecedently acute antagonism between two sociopolitical systems and of pyschological warfare unleashed by imperialist reaction against the socialist world. Demonstrating political vigilance and ideological steadfastness, Soviet artists must not stint in their efforts to make our culture a even more powerful factor in mankind's spiritual progress and an active champion of social justice and security in the world. Socialist in nature, diverse in national forms, and internationalist in spirit, the culture of developed socialism not only absorbs all that is best in world culture, but also introduces new ideological and aesthetic values to it.

The Soviet people are on a great crusade. The decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress are reliable guidelines on their way to new frontiers in the country's socioeconomic and spiritual development. The place of literature and art lies is in the working lineup. There can be no doubt that they will make a worthy contribution to enhancing the role of the human and moral factor in social affairs and in meeting the growing spiritual and aesthetic needs of the working people.

Central Statistical Administration Reports January-February Industrial Performance
PM180922 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 12, Mar 86 (Signed to Press 13 Mar 86) p 4

[Unattributed "Statistical Summary": "USSR Industry in the First 2 Months of 1986"]

[Text] The *EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA* editorial office has received from the USSR Central Statistical Administration the following figures for the results of industry's work in January-February 1986.

The January-February plan for output sales was fulfilled 102 percent.

The total volume of industrial output increased 7.3 percent compared with the corresponding period last year.

Labor productivity rose 6.9 percent over this period.

Figures for the fulfillment of the plan for output sales and rates of production and labor productivity growth broken down by ministry are cited below:

All-Union and Union Republic Ministries and Departments	Percentage Fulfillment of Jan-Feb	Jan-Feb 1986 as Percentage of Jan-Feb 1985	
	Output Sales Plan	Production Volume	Labor Productivity
Power and Electrification	100.9	103	101
Petroleum Industry	99	100.6	98
Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry	101	104	104
Gas Industry	103	110	107
Coal Industry	104	107	107
Ferrous Metallurgy	102	110	110
Nonferrous Metallurgy	101	104	104
Chemical Industry	102	112	112
Production of Mineral Fertilizers	103	117	115
Power Machine Building	102	109	110
Heavy and Transport Machine Building	102	109	109
Electrical Equipment Industry	102	110	111
Chemical and Petroleum Machine Building	103	108	108
Machine Tool and Tool Building Industry	103	111	110
Instrument Making, Automation Equipment,and Control Systems	104	112	112
Automotive Industry	102	107	107
Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building	102	109	109
Machine Building for Animal Husbandry and Feed Production	103	112	113
Construction, Road, and Municipal Machine Building	102	109	108
Machine Building for Light and Food Industry and Household Appliances	101	112	112
Timber, Pulp and Paper, and Wood Processing Industry	103	111	111
Construction Materials Industry	102	110	110
Light Industry	101	105	107
State Agro-Industrial Committee	105	107	107
Fish Industry	107	109	108
Grain Products	104	104	103
Medical and Microbiological Industry	102	112	111

The indicators for the fulfillment of the plan for output sales and for production growth rates broken down by union republic (including industry under union jurisdiction) are as follows:

Union Republics	Percentage Fulfillment of Jan-Feb Output Sales Plan	Jan-Feb 1986 as Percentage of Jan-Feb 1985 in Terms of Output Volume
RSFSR	102	107.3
Ukrainian SSR	103	107.5
Belorussian SSR	103	108.7
Uzbek SSR	104	108.9
Kazakh SSR	103	109.7
Georgian SSR	104	104.5
Azerbaijan SSR	101	105.7
Lithuanian SSR	103	105.0
Moldavian SSR	105	110.8
Latvian SSR	103	108.6
Kirghiz SSR	104	104.4
Tajik SSR	105	101.7
Armenian SSR	103	107.4
Turkmen SSR	104	109.4
Estonian SSR	103	104.7

Production of the most important types of output for the country as a whole was:

Type of Output	Output Produced in Feb 1986	Output Produced in Jan-Feb 1986	Jan-Feb 1986 as Percentage of Jan-Feb 1985
Electricity, billion kilowatt-hours	141	292	104
Oil (including gas condensate), million metric tons	46.3	97.3	101
Gas, billion cubic meters	53.7	112	107
Coal, million metric tons	62.1	128	106
Steel, million metric tons	12.5	26.2	111
Rolled ferrous metal products (finished), million metric tons	8.7	18.3	110
Steel pipes, million metric tons	1.5	3.2	108
Iron ore, million metric tons	19.1	40.0	105
Mineral fertilizers (in 100-percent nutrient equivalent), million metric tons	2.7	5.7	116
Chemical plant protection agents (in 100-percent active ingredients) thousand metric tons	27.7	58.4	102
Caustic soda, thousand metric tons	260	546	109
Sulfuric acid, million metric tons	2.2	4.6	109
Synthetic resins and plastics, thousand metric tons	436	909	114
Chemical fibers and yarns, thousand metric tons	117	244	100.7
Motor vehicle tires, millions	5.4	11.1	104
AC electric motors, million kilowatts	4.6	9.3	110
Metal-cutting machine tools, million rubles	234	458	114
of which, with digital program control	101	194	143
Forging and pressing machines, million rubles	55.5	111	109
Industrial robots, thousands	1.1	2.1	142
Instruments, automation equipment, and spare parts, million rubles	390	784	106
Computer equipment and spare parts, million rubles	375	745	123
Petroleum apparatus, million rubles	19.8	41.5	110
Chemical equipment and spare parts, million rubles	83.6	167	107
Industrial equipment and spare parts for the light and food industry million rubles	153	307	108
Tractors, million horsepower	4.5	9.3	105

Agricultural machines, million rubles	326	660	111
Grain harvesting combines, thousands	9.8	20.3	104
Machines and equipment for livestock raising and feed production million rubles	239	479	110
Excavators, thousands	3.5	7.0	99.6
Commercial lumber (excluding minor timber procurements) million trimmed cubic meters	32.8	64.9	113
Paper, million metric tons	0.5	1.0	113
of which, newsprint, billion square meters	2.7	5.7	118
Cement, million metric tons	10.3	21.5	111
Precast ferroconcrete (excluding output from subsidiary enterprises) million cubic meters	9.0	18.3	112
Textiles, all types, billion square meters	1.0	2.1	105
Knitted underwear and outerwear, million items	147	300	104
Footwear, million pairs	67.8	139	104
Clocks and watches, millions	5.7	11.6	108
Chinaware and earthenware, million rubles	76.4	159	105
Radio receivers, thousands	730	1,464	106
Television sets, thousands	775	1,545	106
of which, color sets	336	662	110
Refrigerators and freezers, thousands	484	998	107
of which, refrigerators with a capacity of 200 liters or more	274	565	116
Washing machines, thousands	422	856	113
Automobiles, thousands	108	222	101
Motorcycles and motor scooters, thousands	97.2	196	102
Furniture, million rubles	674	1,369	109
Meat (from state raw material resources), million metric tons	0.8	1.9	113
Sausage products, (from state raw material resources), thousand metric tons	255	521	106
Edible fish products, (including canned fish), thousand metric tons	514	983	106
Animal oil (from state raw material resources), thousand metric tons	66.1	134	107
Wholemilk products in milk equivalent (from state raw material resources), million metric tons	2.4	4.8	106
Margarine products (from state raw material resources), thousand metric tons	129	264	105

Commentary on Summary

The USSR Central Statistical Administration has summed up the results of industry's work in the first 2 months of 1986. In the course of the socialist competition for a fitting welcome to the 27th CPSU Congress and the 15 February all-union communist subbotnik, labor collectives in associations and enterprises ensured the fulfillment of plans and socialist pledges and accelerated the rate of growth in terms of the most important indicators of industry's work.

The overall volume of industrial production in January-February increased 7.3 percent compared with the corresponding period of last year. Labor productivity increased 6.9 percent over this period. It accounted for 95 percent of production growth.

The plan for output sales in the first 2 months of this year was fulfilled 102 percent by industry as a whole. All union republics and industrial ministries, except the Ministry of the Petroleum Industry, coped with their targets.

The gas industry achieved the fastest rate of development among sectors of the fuel and energy complex. Gas extraction increased by 7 percent in comparison with the first 2 months of last year. Above-plan gas extraction amounted to 2.4 billion cubic meters. Coal industry workers extracted more than 4 million metric tons of coal in excess of the targets set for January-February, with most valuable coking coal accounting for half of this amount. At the same time, the lag in petroleum extraction persisted. Deliveries of petroleum and gas condensate were hundreds of thousands of metric tons short of the targets for the first 2 months of 1986. The nonfulfillment of the plan is primarily due to unsatisfactory work by the Main Administration for Petroleum and Gas in the Tyumen region and associations such as "Tomskneft" and "Tatneft."

The country's metallurgy workers coped with the 2-month plan for production of basic types of metal products. Nevertheless, plan targets for the development of advanced production processes and the production of highly efficient types of metal products are still not fully met. Plan fulfillment in the course of the month remained unstable. The lag which developed in early February was offset by a substantial increase in average daily output in the last days of the month.

The chemical and petrochemical industries fulfilled the January-February plan for production of mineral fertilizers, synthetic resins and plastics, chemical fibers and yarns, motor vehicle tires, and a number of other types of output. At the same time, plan targets for the production of soda ash and thermoplastic pipes and pipeline components were not met. Specifically, in the Ministry of the Chemical Industry the soda ash production plan was not fulfilled by Slavyansk's "Khimprom" production association and the Krymsk soda plant, while Syzran's "Plastik" association failed to fulfill the plan for production of thermoplastic pipes and pipeline components. The "Silvinit" production association

under the Ministry of the Production of Mineral Fertilizers was the worst laggard in the production of potassium fertilizers.

The overall volume of output in the machine building complex sectors increased by 9 percent in comparison with January-February 1985. The 2-month plan was fulfilled in terms of the production of most types of machine building output and, in particular, such advanced types of equipment as industrial robots and machine tools with digital program control.

At the same time, the Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry failed to achieve the set targets for the production of heavy electrical machines and AC electric motors; the Ministry of Heavy and Transport Machine Building failed to achieve the set targets for the production of long-distance passenger railroad cars; the Ministry of the Automotive Industry failed to cope with the January-February plan for the production of the Belaz-7519 110-metric-ton quarry dump trucks; and the Ministry of Power Machine Building failed to cope with the January-February plan for the production of diesel engines for dump trucks with a capacity of 75-180 metric tons.

Many machine building associations and enterprises are still failing to operate smoothly: A considerable proportion of the monthly program is carried out in the last days of the month. For example, the Ministry of the Machine Tool and Tool Building Industry produced 53 percent of the monthly output of forging and pressing machines and 41 percent of metal-cutting machine tools in the last working week of February, while the Ministry of Heavy and Transport Machine Building produced 40 percent of freight trucks in the same week. During the last week of February, Leningrad's Sverdlov machine tool building association manufactured 79 percent of the monthly volume of metal-cutting machine tools, the Tbilisi machine tool building association produced 81 percent, and the Chimkent production association for the manufacture of forging and pressing equipment produced 70 percent of forging and pressing machines.

Top-quality output accounted for 34 percent of the total volume of production by machine building sectors in January-February. The proportion of top-quality output was higher than the machine building average in the Ministry of the Machine Tool and Tool Building Industry with 45 percent, the Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry with 44 percent, and the Ministry of Chemical and Petroleum Machine Building with 39 percent.

The 2-month plan for the production of consumer goods was fulfilled both as a whole and in terms of production of food and nonfood goods. Output in excess of the prescribed targets amounted to more than 8 million metric meters of cotton, wool, and linen textiles; 3.4 million items of knitwear; 24,000 radio receivers; 11,000 refrigerators; and furniture worth R35 million. At the same time, the plan for production of silk textiles, washing machines, and color televisions was not fulfilled.

The first quarter of the first year of the 12th 5-Year Plan is coming to an end. Now it is important for labor collectives to eliminate the shortcomings existing in their work and to mobilize new production reserves ensuring the implementation of the program for the acceleration of the country's socioeconomic development which was adopted by the 27th CPSU Congress.

Army Paper Editorial Sums up CPSU Congress

PM111621 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 11 Mar 86 Second Edition p 1

[Editorial: "The Strategic Course of the Party"]

[Excerpts] The historic significance of the 27th CPSU Congress is determined by the fact that it adopted a Leninist-style bold, realistic, mobilizing, and inspiring strategy in the struggle for the triumph of the ideals of communism, peace, and progress. The main political result of the congress is the general line in domestic and foreign policy which it adopted and approved — a line toward the acceleration of the country's socioeconomic development and consolidation of world peace. Henceforth this line will be a law governing the life of the party and of each of its organizations, a guideline for action for Communists and all the working people.

The CPSU's foreign policy is inseparably bound up with the party's fundamental, strategic tasks inside the country. This indissoluble link between the two was, again, confirmed most convincingly by our party's 27th congress. The main goal, the paramount demand of its foreign policy program is to ensure that the Soviet people can work in conditions of lasting peace and freedom. Meeting this demand in the current situation means above all halting the material preparations for nuclear war that are being forced on by reactionary imperialist circles. The CPSU regards the struggle against war, against the propagation of hatred and violence, as an integral part of the democratization of the entire sphere of international relations and of a genuine improvement of the planet's political climate.

The struggle against the nuclear danger and the arms race and for the preservation and consolidation of world peace has been and remains the main sphere of our party's activity in the international arena. The 27th CPSU Congress emphasized that there is no alternative to this policy. The nature of modern weapons makes it impossible for any state to hope to be able to defend itself by military and technical means alone, no matter how strong its defenses, because not only nuclear war itself but even the arms race cannot be won. Ensuring security is increasingly becoming a political task which can only be solved by political means.

Proceeding from its analysis of the nature and scale of the nuclear threat, the 27th party congress has instructed the CPSU Central Committee to systematically and persistently endeavor to resolve the problem of international security, gearing the Soviet Union's foreign policy to strict pursuit of the course of peaceful coexistence, staunch defense of our principles and positions, tactical flexibility, readiness to agree to mutually acceptable compromises, and orientation toward dialogue and mutual understanding. The congress emphasized the need to further step up Soviet foreign policy efforts in all spheres.

The congress pointed out that the struggle for the implementation of the program set forth in the CPSU Central Committee general secretary's statement on 15 January 1986 and aimed at the destruction of mass annihilation weapons and elimination of the war danger must become the central avenue of foreign policy in the coming yuears. The implementation of this program — a historic program in scale and significance — would pave mankind's way to a fundamentally new stage of development and provide it with the opportunity to devote itself entirely to creation.

The congress noted that the preconditions for a relaxation of international tension which have begun to take shape lately do not, in themselves, represent a breakthrough: the arms race continues and the threat of nuclear war persists. Imperialism, which bears the responsibility for this century's wars and conflicts, is now preparing to take a new and possible irreversible step — to extend the arms race to space, placing the planet as a whole within its sights. Our people resolutely denounce this criminal, militarist course.

The Soviet Union is not seeking superior security, but nor will it accept inferior security. As long as the danger of imperialism's unleashing aggressive wars and military conflicts exists, the party will continue to pay unremitting attention to consolidating the USSR's defense might, strengthening its security, and enhancing its Armed Forces' readiness to crush any aggressor by ensuring that they are maintained at a level which precludes strategic superiority for imperialism and making sure that their combat potential represents a firm fusion of military skill, excellent technical equipment, and personnel's ideological staunchness, organization, discipline, and loyalty to their patriotic and international duty. In accordance with these program objectives, the 27th CPSU Congress declared that the all-around enhancement of the Armed Forces's combat readiness and the education of Army and Navy servicemen and of all Soviet people in the spirit of vigilance and constant readiness to defend the great gains of socialism must remain one of the most important tasks of the party, the state, and the people.